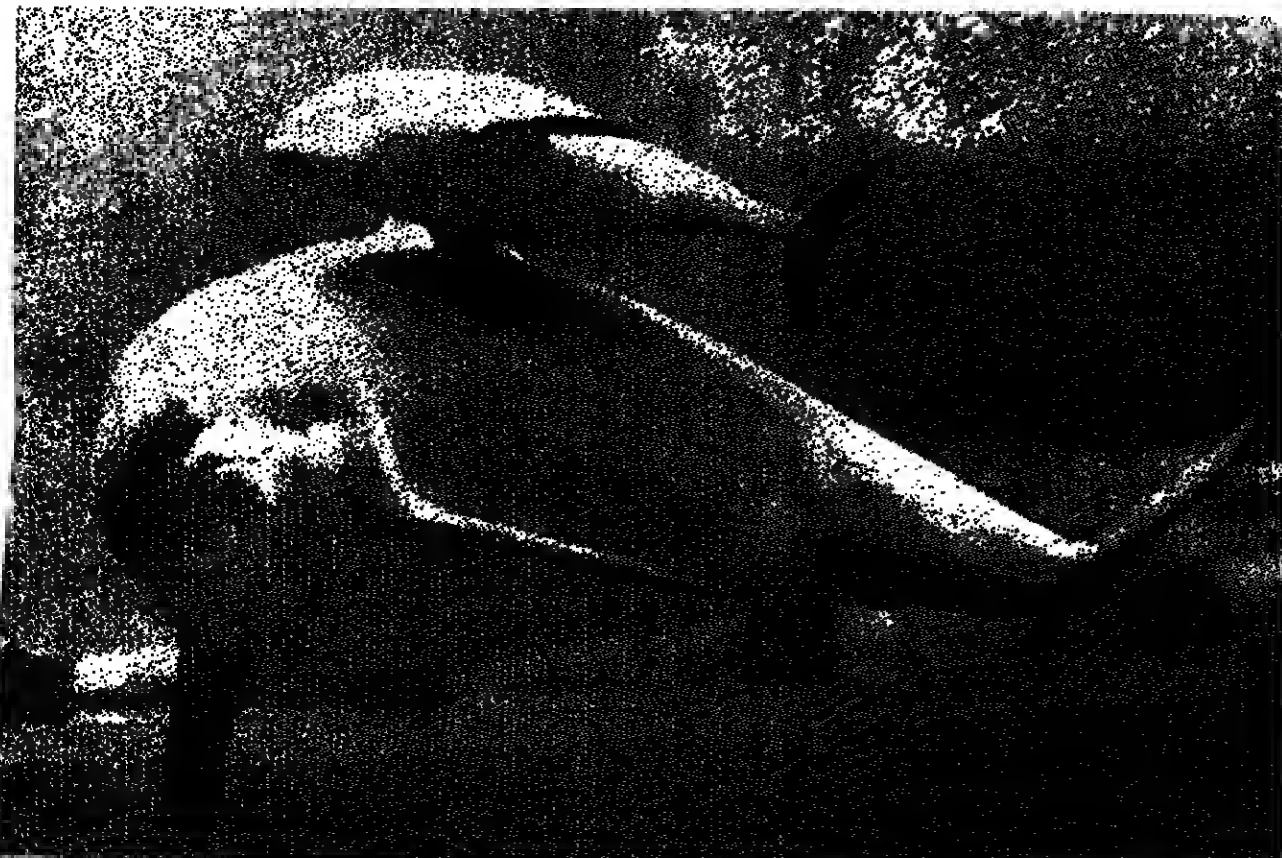


# science/environment



Good news for dolphins: look-alikes may come to the rescue

## Fiber-glass dolphins may save the real ones

By Brad Kulkcrbocker  
Staff correspondent of  
The Christian Science Monitor

San Francisco

While federal officials, environmentalists, and fishermen wrangle over how many dolphins may be killed during the netting of tuna, a project has been launched which proponents say could reduce the annual dolphin kill to zero.

Tuna typically swim under herds of dolphins, and fishermen net the air-breathing mammals along with the fish. Each year, thousands of dolphins are trapped in the nets and drown. Current attempts to save the dolphin center on tightening legal restrictions on how many dolphins can be killed, while developing new nets that allow the dolphin to escape.

But environmentalists and marine biologists here are working on a dolphin-like decoy they say could lure tuna as well as dolphins.

"We're convinced that tuna don't necessarily follow dolphins, but follow anything that's moving, anything that floats," said Stan Minasian, president of the "Save the

Dolphins" organization. He notes that National Marine Fisheries Service observers on tuna boats often find tuna schools under logs or wooden hatch covers from ships.

With help from local marine biologists, the environmental group has come up with a dolphin look-alike designed to taste and sound like the real thing. Several scores of the fiber-glass dolphins will be dragged behind a research vessel to see if the tuna "bite."

The researchers also will dispense dolphin waste matter and body chemicals of fish (anchovies and sardines) that tuna feed on — and even broadcast underwater the clicks and squeals of dolphins.

"If we can recreate that bond, if we can attract tuna to the artificial herd, then we've got the tuna," said Mr. Minasian. "We think we can do it... we're very sure we can do it." He adds that tuna fishermen could benefit by saving the time they spend searching for dolphin herds that mark schools of tuna.

Dr. Kenneth Norris, who served as a science adviser to the U.S. Marine Mammal Commission and now heads the envi-

ronmental studies program at the University of California at Santa Cruz, agrees that Mr. Minasian's artificial dolphins could be commercially feasible.

"I think it has a reasonable chance to work. He's on a track that's very important," he said.

The Minasian group now is negotiating with the U.S. Commerce Department (which administers fishing regulations) and California Gov. Edmund G. Brown Jr., as well as other conservation groups, for financial support of its project.

"Once we have the money, we can be out on the ocean in four weeks," Mr. Minasian said.

Meanwhile, a congressional committee just approved legislation that would impose stiff penalties on tuna fishermen who exceed the legal dolphin quota. The congressional bill would raise the annual quota to 78,000, however — compared with the existing maximum of 59,000 and a Carter administration proposal of 69,000.

Both administration and congressional proposals provide for an annual lowering of the quota by the Commerce Department.

## Forest loss threatens climate

By Robert C. Cowen

Staff writer of The Christian Science Monitor

It has been alarming enough to realize that burning coal could seriously pollute the air with the climate-linked gas carbon dioxide. Now, it seems, Earth may be losing carbon-consuming forests at a rate that raises an identical threat of too much CO<sub>2</sub> in the atmosphere.

Trees contain most of the carbon locked up in Earth's vegetation. Living trees consume carbon dioxide to make wood. But cut and burned, they contribute carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) to the air just as does the burning of oil, coal, and gas. While scientists have long known this, they hadn't thought that the amount of trees lost was significant enough to affect the atmosphere. Now, however, J. A. S. Adams and M. S. M. Mantovan (Universidade de São Paulo, Brazil) and L. L. Lundell (Rice University, Houston) estimate that the CO<sub>2</sub> contribution of burnt trees (without new trees planted to recycle the CO<sub>2</sub>) may already equal that of burnt fossil fuels.

This adds a new dimension to assessment of the carbon dioxide hazard.

Meteorologists are concerned about this gas because it acts like glass in a greenhouse to trap outgoing heat radiated upward by land and sea and reradiates it back downward. Too much CO<sub>2</sub> could warm Earth enough to melt the icecaps, flooding many cities and much farmland. Also, as the sea absorbs the gas, its waters become more acid. While the likely biological effects of this are not really known, acidity might reach a point where coral reefs and shells of marine organisms would tend to dissolve.

Climatologists have tended to discount "severe" predictions of the CO<sub>2</sub> threat in the past because they seemed speculative. However, the prospect of heavy reliance on coal for energy has changed their attitude.

Alvin Weinberg, head of the Institute of Energy Analysis at Oak Ridge, Tennessee, and chairman of a CO<sub>2</sub> study committee for the Energy Research and Development Administration, estimates that burning all of the world's natural gas and oil would raise little CO<sub>2</sub> problem. But burning the vast reserves of coal would be another matter. He has said we may have to leave much coal unburned because of the CO<sub>2</sub> problem.

President Carter is requesting \$4 million to study air pollution from coal, including CO<sub>2</sub> hazards. The realization that deforestation may be a significant additional factor complicates that assessment.

Last November, an international conference on the subject in West Berlin concluded there was a potential problem with deforestation. But there was no agreement that Earth is losing a substantial amount of trees. Now, reporting their work in the Journal Science, Adams, Lundell, and Mantovan show good reason to think the burning of trees is contributing at least 10 percent and perhaps two percent as much CO<sub>2</sub> as does fossil fuel combustion.

If this estimate, based partly on the rapid deforestation of Brazil, is confirmed, it means that mankind must learn to use his forest cover as well as burn its coal with care to avoid excessive CO<sub>2</sub> build-up.

This prospect underscores the urgency of getting on with the scientific assessment of the hazards of CO<sub>2</sub>. If nothing's done, the resultant build-up could become the biggest single environmental impact of mankind.

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60¢ U.S.



By D. Norman Mahoney, staff photographer  
Yamani — soon, busier pumps

## Saudis rush cheaper oil to world markets

By John K. Doolley  
Staff correspondent of  
The Christian Science Monitor

Riyadh, Saudi Arabia

Despite delays caused by rough weather at Saudi Arabia's main tanker harbor port, this country is pushing ahead with plans to meet rising world demand for its cheaper oil. Sheikh Ahmed Zaki al-Yamani, the Saudi oil minister says.

"Production has not actually gone up because we closed the Yamani port in January for several days," he explained in an interview here Feb. 9, during a two-week period recently, supertanker "liftings" of oil dropped to as low as 3 million barrels a day (bpd) or stopped altogether, although on some good days they were raised to 13 million bpd, the oil minister said.

Saudi Arabia is sticking to its decision to raise its oil price no higher than 5 percent, announced at the December conference of OPEC (Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries). At that meeting, 10 other OPEC members raised prices by 10 percent and agreed on an additional boost to 15 percent in July.

At the same time, Saudi Arabia announced removal of its former 8.5 million bpd production ceiling and indicated it would try to reach 10 million bpd or more during the next few months.

\*Please turn to Page 11

## Plain speaking won't spoil detente

Soft-pedaling criticism seen  
as no aid to U.S.-Soviet liaison

By Joseph Harsch

President Carter in his first press conference told some useful clarifying of the diplomatic relationship between his country and the Soviet Union. He is going to pursue arms reductions and also speak his mind freely about Soviet violations of human rights. This means dropping one kind of theory about so-called linkages.

"There has been much confusion about that word — 'linkages,'" the president said during the Kissinger era that if the United States refrained from speaking out about the gruesome things the Soviet police do to people (putting political dissidents into mental institutions, etc.) there would somehow be a payoff in nuclear-arms reduction.

The clearest example of behavior under that form of presumed linkage was the failure of the White House in President Ford's day to re-

## Analysis

ceive Alexander Solzhenitsyn on his arrival in the United States. Was that restraint necessary, or useful?

President Carter has tossed that concept of linkage, on to the scrap heap, where it belongs. There is no reason in logic or history to think that there is an advantage to the United States from failing to speak out in clear disapproval when Moscow behaves tyrannically.

Restraint in such matters as Soviet treatment of its own people is not diplomatic linkage. It cannot be traded for more exit visas for Soviet Jews or for Moscow keeping hands off of Angola.

Linkage does exist in other matters, and can be used in some ways. Moscow won't trade credit. America or other Western nations must be delighted to sell goods to the Soviet Union with the Western governments providing the credits. Exporters make handsome profits. The withholding of such credits, where possible, could be leverage on Moscow — and over arms reduction or future Angolas — but in matters such as exit visas for Jews, you can bargain with goods or money — but not with restraint on matters of civil rights.

\*Please turn to Page 11



By D. Norman Mahoney, staff photographer  
Carter: feels free to criticize Soviet system

## West Europe smiles on Carter's SALT stand

By Takashi Uka  
Staff correspondent of  
The Christian Science Monitor

London

The United States' West European allies generally endorse President Carter's proposals for SALT II — a new strategic arms limitation agreement with the Soviet Union.

Their endorsement extends to the President's offer to exclude from the agreement the question of placing limits on the Soviet Backfire bomber and the American cruise missile and to leave this controversial issue until SALT III.

They are a bit open-mouthed at the stream of statements pouring forth from Washington on everything from SALT to Soviet dissidents. But they were reassured, during Vice-President Walter Mondale's flying visit, both by his tact and by his grasp of the nuances of international relationships. And they are disposed to give the new administration time to shake down and get going.

"Every presidential administration, whatever its ideal and its goals, begins by gropings and mistakes," said an editorial in the Paris newspaper Le Monde last week. "Several months is not too long in order to appraise its

orientation and its accomplishments." Among defense experts here, there is less concern that the Carter administration, in its eagerness to nail down a SALT II agreement with the Soviet Union, might make concessions which would later constrain the defense efforts of its European allies. Any trade-off, for instance, between the cruise missile (which the United States is developing) and the Soviet Backfire bomber would be scrutinized very carefully here, for these weapons' significance is regional much more than international.

\*Please turn to Page 11

## Some answers to the Great CO<sub>2</sub> debate

By Robert C. Cowen

Staff writer of The Christian Science Monitor

In stressing coal over oil, President Carter has asked for funds to study the environmental effects of carbon dioxide. Pouring vast new amounts of this climate-warming gas into the air by burning coal conceivably could heat the planet enough to melt the Greenland and Antarctic land-based ice-caps, flooding many coastal cities and much farmland.

Several readers have written to ask what the fuss is all about.

Wouldn't burning oil and gas also release carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) they ask, so why worry about substituting coal for oil? Wouldn't increased atmospheric CO<sub>2</sub>, which plants use for food, benefit plant life, and wouldn't plants tend to soak up the CO<sub>2</sub> excess? Isn't any CO<sub>2</sub> related climatic threat so far in the future as to be insignificant in today's calculations?

Such queries beg the larger question: Why do responsible scientists now take the CO<sub>2</sub> threat so seriously when many of them dismissed it as highly speculative only a decade ago?

The short answer is that world use of fossil fuels is growing so fast that a substantial CO<sub>2</sub> warming effect seems more imminent than it used to.

The long answer is, to take up the readers' questions one by one:

• Yes, burning oil, gas, or any fossil fuel releases CO<sub>2</sub>. But the world will burn much of its oil and gas in any event. What concerns the climatologists is the prospect of burning oil the

coal as well. Alvin M. Weinberg, director of the Institute for Energy Analysis at Oak Ridge, Tennessee, for example, has estimated that burning all the oil and gas would probably have little climatic effect. But burning the world's vast reserves of coal could be climatically dangerous.

• Plant life does soak up CO<sub>2</sub>. About half the excess CO<sub>2</sub> is removed from the atmosphere, probably by plants and the ocean. But the other half remains in the air and accumulates there. Also, some scientists, such as Bert Bolin of the University of Stockholm, warn that Earth is losing its forests at such a rate that the plant world is losing capacity to absorb CO<sub>2</sub> (Science magazine, April 1 and May 6).

• How close is the CO<sub>2</sub> threat? This gas acts like greenhouse glass to trap heat radiated outward by Earth. If fossil fuel use continues its rise, this greenhouse effect could be strong enough to begin to melt ice caps within a couple of centuries. However, first effects could be felt by the end of this century. If the United States (and the world) waited until then to cut back of fossil fuels, it would take many decades to do it — too long to avoid excessive CO<sub>2</sub> heating.

Realizing all this, climatologists do not say CO<sub>2</sub> is a menace today. They do not say stop using fossil fuels now. They do warn, in the words of J. Murray Mitchell Jr., senior research climatologist for the Environmental Data Service: "Durs is the generation that may have to act, and act courageously, to phase out our accustomed reliance on fossil fuels."



Mr. Parry-Jones is a commentator  
the BBC from Wales.



## Europe

### New political role for Irish churches

By Jonathan Harsch Jr.  
Special correspondent of  
The Christian Science Monitor

Dublin  
Irish churchmen both Protestant and Roman Catholic and in both Northern Ireland the Irish Republic, are beginning to play an active role in politics.

They have widespread backing from the North's disenfranchised politicians, who have had no political forum since the reintroduction of direct British rule of the province five years ago.

They also have support from the government of the Irish Republic.

The politicians hope that the churchmen will break what is seen as a political deadlock.

Irish Government spokesmen in Dublin charge that a critical political vacuum now exists thanks to Britain's "benign neglect" in Northern Ireland. Dublin feels strongly that urgent British action is necessary — beginning with a reaffirmation that the North can regain its own administration only if it is based on institutionalized power-sharing at the top between Protestants and Roman Catholics. Dublin welcomes the support this demand has among increasingly vocal churchmen.

Critics attack the clerics for meddling in temporal matters. But the attack is based more on past history than the present situation. Speaking from the Irish Senate's back benches, Sen. Noel Browne condemned what he termed "the process of total mind control during the last 50 years exercised by the Irish Catholic bishops in the republic through their manipulation of our educational system and censorship laws."

The Roman Catholic Bishop who has been most outspoken recently, Dr. Cahal Daly, Bishop of Ardagh and Clonmacnoise, welcomes such open criticism, saying it is far better than indifference toward the churches.

Last month Dr. Daly sharply criticized Britain for allowing what he called a dangerous political vacuum to develop in Northern Ireland. Since then he has vigorously advocated joint Protestant-Catholic action to overcome common problems and build a peaceful Irish society north and south of the border.

The Church of Ireland (Episcopal) has entered the political fray with a report echoing many of Dr. Daly's criticisms of British Government policy.

The report was widely quoted in Southern Irish newspapers as blaming Britain for an unpardonable and disastrous failure to act positively in Northern Ireland. Editorials declared that by remaining aloof Britain increased the risk of chaos and terrorist rule.

Newspapers in the North noted that the report criticized the Irish Republic for failure to produce "a positive, realistic, and honest ap-



Crowder of the Church of Ireland's Archbishop Dr. Buchanan

By Bancel Harsch

Now many Irish churchmen are ready to lead their flock to true partnership

proach to the issue of Irish unity." They also pointed out that the report called on the Irish Republic to make a determined effort to create a freer and more open society.

An editorial in the Belfast Telegraph welcomed the churchmen's call for removal of the Catholic ban from the Republic's laws and said it would help, too, if the territorial claim (to the North), however inactive, could be deleted from the Republic's Constitution to prove that the North's right to exist was not contested.

The most challenging comment from Ireland's newly politicized churchmen may lie in another part of the Church of Ireland's report. After pointing out the failures of both the British and Irish Governments, the report states: "True partnership cannot be imposed by law nor by an outside authority."

The latest church initiatives are seen as a sign of new determination to hammer out a home-grown solution based on true partnership among Irishmen North and South, Protestant and Roman Catholic.

### France: austerity pays off

By Jim Throwing  
Special to  
The Christian Science Monitor

Paris  
France's "Barre plan" of economic austerity — named for its author, Premier Raymond Barre — has had considerable success in its first four months of operation.

It is likely to give President Giscard d'Estaing and his governing majority a boost in next month's nationwide municipal elections, whose outcome will influence public confidence and the vote in parliamentary elections scheduled for a year later.

But economists warn that the plan, aimed at fast results, has left the economy still on an unstable footing.

"It may be useful if it stops bad, inflationary behavior," said a leading analyst here, "but in six months, one year, two years, those problems may return."

Mr. Barre put it somewhat more optimistically in a recent interview: "We have broken the inflationary mentality. . . . but we must avoid feeling triumphant. We must continue the program in order to get at the very roots of inflation."

After freezing most prices from October through December, the Barre plan imposed firm 6.5 percent wage and price increase guidelines for 1977. The government wants wages to increase no faster than prices, breaking the established practice under which workers in government-owned industry received at least a 2 percent yearly increase in buying power. That part of the plan infuriated even moderate unions.

While unemployment has remained high, inflation has plummeted under the price freeze. In addition, in January the government reduced the 20 percent value-added tax — a kind of sales tax on virtually everything.

That is expected to keep price rises in the first part of the year within Mr. Barre's guidelines. Eventually, however, increased oil prices and the delayed effects of the price freeze are expected to push prices back up again this year.

Left-leaning economists argue that no results will be lasting until society accepts basic changes, and, surprisingly, the government agrees. The two disagree on whether the changes are being carried out.

Economists say that what is needed is a streamlining of France's cumbersome distribution and services system.

"I once did a study on an item which cost seven francs when it left the factory," says an independent expert. "When it reached the store, it cost 50 francs."

"I am convinced it is small, inefficient enterprises, in industry, trade, commerce, and services, who are responsible for inflation now," says another economist. "The left criticizes Mr. Barre for not doing more about structural problems, but they say they also want to protect the small, neighborhood businessman."

Although France's balance of payments deficit appears to be growing less rapidly now, economists say that problem also is hard to overcome. France buys many basic machine tools from West Germany. Moreover, French businessmen have tended to be more interested in domestic sales than in establishing new foreign markets.

After initial resistance, businessmen have begun supporting the Barre plan, apparently in hopes of keeping salary increases down. While no one expects the 6.5 percent wage-price guidelines to be maintained, business and government are hoping to keep increases to 8 percent — almost two points down from 1976.

Independent economists say that private investment and public confidence seem to be responsive. Political divisions in the government, rumors of early elections, and low government popularity ratings continue.

But the Premier, imperturbable despite widespread strikes and criticism, insists that the only solution is to continue the plan.

### Soviets fight shoddy workmanship with a bonus

By David K. Willis  
Staff correspondent of  
The Christian Science Monitor

Lvov, U.S.S.R.  
At first glance the cheerful woman using a green eight-ton press to stamp out black patent-leather uppers for children's shoes looks typical of the endless rows of workers on the shoe factory floor.

But she is in fact a white-smocked symbol of what Western economists say is one of the most urgent and necessary experiments to be launched in the Soviet Union since World War II: the drive to improve, not just the quantity of goods produced, but also their quality.

The drive is one of the basic themes of the current economic plan, which runs through 1980. And much of it started here in the western Ukraine, close to the Polish border.

Alexandra Alexeyevna Alexeyeva slides pieces of leather so expertly under the thump-thump-thump of her press that she already has met her 1977 and 1978 targets and is working on 1979. This boosts her monthly wage of 160 rubles (\$216) by 50 percent (to 250 rubles, or \$337.50).

She also receives a "quality bonus" of 50 more rubles (\$67.50) a month. Never, she says with a wide smile, has a single one of her uppers been rejected.

Twenty rubles (\$27) of her monthly bonus comes from the right to have her own personal stamp (No. 001), which she proudly uses to mark her work.

A sign on her machine prohibits this wife-of-a-chancellor for tourists and mother-of-a-17-year-old son the champion cutter of the "progress" factory. One of the largest factories in the country, it turned out 14 million pairs of shoes last year.

Such bonuses are just one of the methods being used to boost quality. Others include more automation, greater use of Soviet-made computers to plan and run production lines; a

stress on newer, styles and techniques; a greater awareness of what other countries are doing; and special targets, standards, competitions, and bonuses for manager, designers, and engineers.

The experiment started here in Lvov in 1971. A historic city of middle-European charm (it was Polish until 1939), Lvov has a number of large factories producing motorcycles, buses, and color television sets (as well as shoes) that are useful for trying out new ideas.

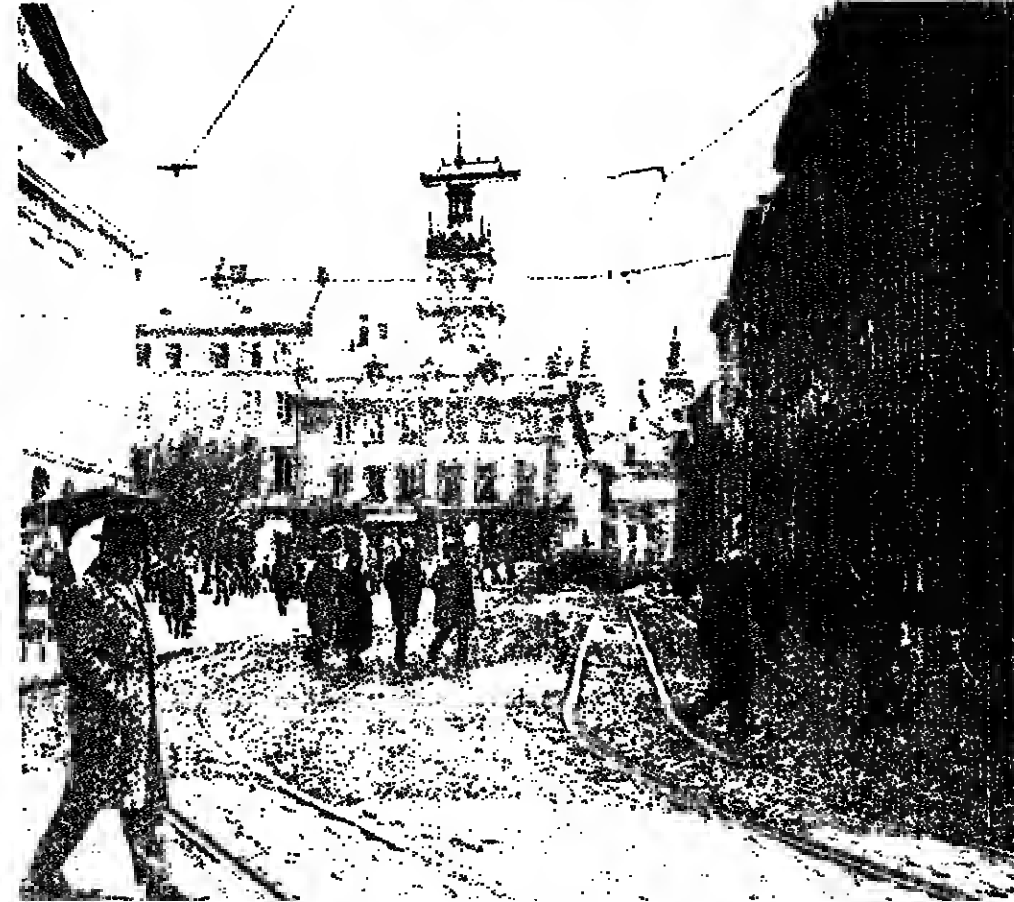
Although much remains to be done, momentum is slowly gathering. In August, 1975, the Central Committee of the Communist Party in Moscow ordered the "Lvov plan" to be followed throughout the country.

For too long Soviet factories have poured out shoddy shoes, badly finished clothes, rough-and-ready buses, radios, cutlery, machine tools. Only the massive defense industry appears to have been given the attention needed to produce quality.

Factories and workers have long been judged on how much they turn out (or by the weight of products, which produced such anomalies as giant kitchen pans virtually unusable in cramped Soviet apartments).

Far from encouraging the progress necessary for raising living standards (and even meeting the defense effort), this has actually impeded it.

In the mid-1950s, under a plan begun in the city of Saratov, each worker was encouraged to reduce defects and raise quality. About 1971, explained the Communist leader of the Lvov province Viktor Holodak, managers began to see that quality stays low even with the best work unless the tools are improved. Long hours are



By Charlotte Sakowski

Lvov gives its name to an industrial experiment

no substitute for better plant layout and design.

In Lvov, the new system is operating in 23 plants, Mr. Holodak said, and it is to be extended to 173 more.

In the "Electron" color TV factory, the air is thick with quality control talk. Computers made in Soviet Armenia flash daily and monthly production totals in green and blue — and below-target ones in red. Two of the three major assembly lines allow teams of workers to inspect TV chassis from moving belts and work at their own speed — faster teams benefit, but they must meet quality standards as well.

Director Stepan Petrovsky described the wages of one set adjuster, 150 rubles (\$202) as a basic monthly salary, 60 rubles (\$81) in combined quantity and quality bonuses, 10 percent more a month for being a "top quality" worker, an additional 10 percent for having virtually all of his work pass inspection at first try, and yet another 10 percent as a year-end bonus.

The "Electron" factory came closest of all the plants a touring group of 24 Western journalists saw to Western-style computer technology and detailed quality control. Mr. Petrovsky has been asked to build a TV factory in Cuba.

Previous incentives for volume of production have been retained. A state "quality sign" is still awarded to above-average products.

Officials here concede they are still behind the West in quality control. They have to plan the role that competition and consumer taste have performed in other societies. The upgrading will take many years yet, but a start has been made.

### Soviet citizens aid dissidents

By Paul Wohl  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Soviet political prisoners and their families have received some financial aid from sympathizers within the Soviet Union.

This was disclosed in Moscow by Alexander I. Ginzburg, a friend of exiled Soviet author Alexander Solzhenitsyn.

The Soviet sympathizers sent donations to a fund set up by Mr. Solzhenitsyn in 1974 two months after he left the Soviet Union. The fund was started by money the author left behind and by legal transfers of some of his royalties. The relief work was discovered by Soviet security police when they searched Mr. Ginzburg's apartment in December, and for the time being has been halted.

Mr. Ginzburg disclosed Feb. 2 that nearly one-fourth of the aid distributed to victims of the regime (about \$93,000) was raised inside the Soviet Union — a fact of considerable significance since it shows that the dissidents are no longer outcasts, as they were in Stalin's day.

In 1975 some 720 political prisoners or their families were assisted. Last year the number was down to 630, said Mr. Ginzburg. The decline is attributed to the release of some prisoners and to growing police surveillance.

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### Poland grows kinder to protesters

By Eric Bourne  
Special correspondent of  
The Christian Science Monitor

Vienna  
Poland's Communist leadership has made two more conciliatory moves to regain public confidence.

One was a hint of greater tolerance for wayward writers, and the other an offer of clemency for workers imprisoned after they staged demonstrations at several factories last summer against proposals to raise food prices drastically.

The clemency plan was announced by Communist Party chief Edward Gierek Feb. 3 at the Warsaw plant where some of the noisiest rioting occurred. Several hundred workers there had confirmed public uneasiness about allegations of police excesses in quelling the demonstrations.

What began as protests and appeals by intellectuals and leaders of the Roman Catholic Church on behalf of some 60 jailed workers mushroomed into energetic demands from a wide segment of public opinion over human rights generally, including literary censorship,

restrictions in public life against churchmen, and so on.

The government's decision to try to mollify intellectual feeling emerged at a meeting of the Warsaw Writers Union shortly before Mr. Gierek's overture to the workers.

Among those present were writers who recently endorsed a letter in which 172 prominent figures in arts and universities rejected official denials and called on the Polish Parliament to conduct a full investigation into the allegations against the police.

Until shortly before, the government seemed headed for serious confrontation with the intellectuals, and the writers meeting was expected to reflect this.

Instead, the meeting passed peacefully, with both sides apparently avoiding provocation and with an evident show of goodwill from the party.

The censorship issue was raised by one well-known writer. He said that, following involvement in a protest action some years ago, he had written several books, but none had been allowed publication.

One of the union's secretaries, who generally upholds official policy, replied that no fewer

than 15 writers had similar complaints, and that this was a "matter of concern" that would be raised with the authorities. He added that he was sure a solution would be found.

Poland's leaders now have made four moves designed to repair the damage their popular image sustained during last summer's events. Previously they had eased ideological restrictions on private enterprise in the services sector and devised greater incentives for private farmers.

A genuine relaxation vis-à-vis the writers would be the first of the kind of reforms that many Poles — including concerned middle and younger generation Communists — regard as essential to reduce problems recently raised by intellectual and popular dissent in Poland and in several other East bloc states.

Experienced Western observers in Warsaw say the writers meeting points to an official effort at compromise, possibly with some modification of publishing taboos in return for a cooling off of "oppositional" activity.

"Economic cosmetics" are not longer enough, a prominent East-bloc intellectual and party official remarked in a recent conversation. "Now it is a matter of political reforms."







## Winter's record: parched West and deep-frozen East

## Jagjivan Ram: Gandhi's challenge



# United States

## How CIA job went to Turner

By Joseph C. Harsech  
Staff writer of  
The Christian Science Monitor

Boston

Adm. Stansfield Turner is expected to get Senate confirmation as the new Director of the Central Intelligence Agency with a minimum of delay and questioning. His qualifications for the job seem so impressive that some observers are wondering why he was President Carter's second, rather than first, choice for that post.

The explanation is reported to be that Mr. Carter had originally envisioned Admiral Turner for the top Navy command, Chief of Naval Operations, which is the dream goal of every U.S. naval officer. The idea of moving him over to the CIA obviously arose out of the crash landing of the original nomination of Theodore Sorensen, a former Kennedy adviser.

The switch in assignments for Admiral Turner will save Mr. Carter a deal of trouble. The act of Congress which set up the CIA specifically authorized the selection of a director from the military services, active or retired.

Conservatives in Congress have been upset

by what they have seen as too much "softness" on defense matters in the Carter appointments to date. The Sorensen nomination made them edgy and suspicious. In the wake of that admitted political mistake the "hawks" have been taking a second look at Cyrus Vance, the new Secretary of State, Dr. Harold Brown, the new Secretary of Defense, and Paul C. Warnke, the nominee for the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency. None of the three are "doves," but taken together they make the real hawks uneasy. The Warnke nomination would have been in serious trouble without the Turner nomination to balance it off.

But the liberals in the Senate will find it difficult to object to an admiral who won a Rhodes scholarship, is as comfortable among intellectual civilians as among military people,

### Analysis

has an insatiable curiosity, and who will listen to any idea with open mind.

The quality of his mind is illustrated by a passage from his article in the January issue of Foreign Affairs magazine on the naval balance. Commenting on the tendency to interpret Navy problems in terms of numbers of ships, he wrote:

"That the United States built 122 ships over 3,000 tons in the last 15 years and the U.S.S.R. only 57 as recently reported, has no meaning by itself, other than to refute another set of illogical statistics, such as was recently reported in a respected news magazine, that the Soviet Navy total 3,300 ships and the U.S. Navy 478. This latter comparison requires counting every 75-foot tugboat and barge and comparing it to who knows what."

Admiral Turner is not interested in such statistics, but rather in how well certain ships can perform the role for which they are built. This issue, he says, is not "a submarine versus a submarine, but a submarine versus aircraft, destroyers, and mines as well."

And in effect he has warned his own colleagues in the Navy to avoid "downsizing" insertions when trying to pry extra funds out of Congress. He points out that the damage done by such talk can outweigh the gain from a few extra ships.

In other words, he is a fighting man — but also a thinking fighting man who is no more swayed by parochial service thinking than was Dwight D. Eisenhower. President Carter admires him immensely, even to the point of saying that Admiral Turner "could be the next George Marshall." President Truman regarded General Marshall as the greatest American of his times.



Admiral Turner: on a CIA tack

**"We try to avoid a one-nation viewpoint of the world—to get across that all men, women, and children do live under the same roof...that faraway events can have immediate impact everywhere."**

Takashi Oka  
Chief European Correspondent  
The Christian Science Monitor



Takashi Oka is perhaps the most international member of the Monitor staff. Born and reared in Japan and now an American citizen, he has served as the paper's resident correspondent in Hong Kong, Saigon, Moscow, Paris, and now London.

Since college, he has perceptively and sympathetically observed all races and conditions of men. He began his journalistic career with the Monitor in 1964 after graduate work at Harvard. And ever since—except for his three-year stint with the New York Times as Tokyo bureau chief—the Monitor has been enriched by his cultural breadth and international perspective.

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# from page 1

## \*Talk won't spoil detente

President Carter's press conference statements dealt only with the nonrelationship between restraint in human-rights matters and his intention to push ahead toward arms reduction.

He said that in his opinion his intention to speak out in such matters "can legitimately be severed from our inclination to work with the Soviet Union . . . in reducing dependence on atomic weapons and also in seeking mutual and balanced-force reductions in Europe."

### 'Coinage' not mentioned

Nothing was said about the use of grain sales, or the granting or withholding of export licenses for items of advanced technology, or the granting or withholding of credits as diplomatic bargaining coinage. The use of such coinage can be linked to concessions — probably more effectively if done behind the scenes rather than on stage, but they do not work in matters touching on national security.

The Soviet Union is not going to give up some particular nuclear weapon, or fighting plane, or fighting ship in return for restraint in civil-rights matters. It would give up a missile, or plane, or ship if it saw a possible gain for itself in a mutual concession by the United States. And it is even conceivable that there is a bargaining chip Mr. Carter could use to cause Moscow to refrain from intervening in such a place as Rhodesia, although it is not easy to think what it might be.

The net effect of Mr. Carter's remarks in these areas clears away a lot of cobwebs and confusion. Negotiations over weapons go into

one compartment. Mr. Carter will push ahead. If the Soviets like, he will conclude a SALT II agreement which ignores both the Soviet backfire bomber (which the Pentagon dislikes) and the American cruise missile (which the Soviet military establishment dislikes as much or more).

### Freedom of criticism

Meanwhile, Mr. Carter will feel free to say what he likes about human rights in the Soviet Union just as the Soviets feel free to say whatever they like about what they regard as the inequities of the capitalist system in the United States.

The communist countries have never felt that they have to restrain their comments about the social, political, and economic systems in the West in order to do diplomatic business with the West. They denounce the Western systems daily — and their diplomats meet American diplomats without embarrassment or diffidence. This is what it was like between Russia and the West in the days of the czars. It is what it will be like in the Carter era.

The net effect of the Carter remarks is to open the way for another round of talks about the terms of SALT II. The offer to put both backfire and cruise missiles aside for a possible future SALT II agreement has been made before, but was turned down by Moscow. Possibly the Soviets turned it down on the classic diplomatic ground that there is no point in doing diplomatic business with an outgoing administration.

## \*Warm tales in cold winter

In Ohio, state Superintendent of Education Martin Essex notes that school districts in the state are showing remarkable self-reliance: making their own private arrangements with fuel suppliers in the state to keep minimum school programs going, for instance.

Two-thirds of the state's districts have felt effects of the energy shortage, chiefly a natural gas problem in Ohio. Districts are closing schools that depend on natural gas and doubling up enrollment in sessions in schools heated by oil or coal. Unhls, teachers' homes — even the basement in the house of Ohio State University's president — are being offered as temporary classrooms.

Teachers are keeping in touch with students by telephone, or meeting for an hour or so in unheated facilities to give assignments. And Ohio newspapers and television stations are running not-for-credit educational features to keep up a "sense of continuity," while the academic schedule is interrupted.

### Trimming fuel use

Kentucky energy director Damon Harrison says the state's 350 mayors, all state Chambers of Commerce, and county officers are seeking ways to cut fuel use.

As an example of his fellow Kentuckians' efforts to cooperate (not to mention their devotion to basketball), Mr. Harrison observes: "I went to a basketball game Saturday night at Rupp Arena in Lexington. No fuel was used to heat the building, and no one smoked. We heated the building with our 23,000 human bodies — and we won the ball game by 40 points."

In South Dakota, elderly and low-income families are having a difficult time paying their utility bills. Studies there show the Great Plains families are "trading off the cost of fuel for the cost of food," say state officials. One solution: a stepped-up use of retired workers, at minimum wages, to install insulation in homes of the poor.

But the bad weather's biggest dividend may be the public's heightened alertness to the need for energy discipline and planning.

This past weekend a Minnesota Tribune poll showed 58 percent of those questioned believe the energy shortage is serious. In October, 1975, only 28 percent thought it was serious — and in September, 1974, merely 19 percent were concerned.

Voluntarily, schools and businesses in Minnesota are going beyond what public officials have asked of them to conserve energy. They are following the example of state offices and shifting to four-day school and work weeks and extended weekends. Minnesota energy agency expert Dorothy Hozza says 50 percent of the public there also are holding "thermostats down to the state's emergency guidelines."

"This winter has created an awareness that what we've been saying about an energy crisis has meaning," says Edmund Brower, energy legislation director for the national Governor's Conference.

### President's example

"When Americans saw President Carter in a sweater, in front of a fire, talking about the need for conservation, it had an inspirational effect. It made the guy sitting in a T-shirt feel a little guilty. On Capitol Hill, the House and Senate are at last moving to reorganize energy administration," he adds.

The winter has also helped people understand that a well-insulated house that may cost \$300 more, could return the \$300 investment during the first winter in reduced fuel bills.

Mr. Rovner sees the winter as basically uplifting for many Americans.

"They saw people take their neighbors into their own homes, or do their neighbors' shopping," Mr. Rovner says. "The response has restored the faith of a lot of people in the generosity of Americans and in their ability to adapt."

## \*Rhodesia war rumor rises

Government time to tackle its own internal problems, spotlighted again Wednesday by a new outbreak of violence in Soweto, the huge black township outside Johannesburg.

(Reuters reported from Johannesburg that police scattered 2,000 young black demonstrators who had tried to prevent others from taking school examinations. Riot control chief Maj. Gen. David Kriel denied any shots were fired and said only one demonstrator had been arrested. He was quoted as saying: "I think the trouble is over — for the time being at least.")

On the black side in the Rhodesian struggle, recruiting among Africans has intensified — with Rhodesian schoolchildren going across the border into Botswana and with an enlistment drive in South Africa that has netted gardeners and other migrant workers for Mr. Nkomo's fighting faction.

These are also reports of a continuing exodus of South African youths into Swaziland and Botswana, some presumably for guerrilla training.

As black Africans see it, the U.S. is not going to do much for either side, black or white, in the deepening confrontation. This is thought to be one of the reasons why the U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations, Andrew Young, was given only a measured welcome in his meetings last week with black African leaders in Tanzania. These leaders do not expect the Carter administration to put the pro-

## \*Carter's SALT stand

But at the political level, this concern is still very low key. The official British attitude is that the United States can be trusted to safeguard the interests of its allies in SALT negotiations, because the past record shows full consultations at every stage and President Carter has, if anything, showed himself even more eager than his predecessor to continue this practice. Most other allies show similar confidence — even the prickly French.

The announcement that Paul Warnke has been chosen both to head the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency and to be the chief SALT negotiator with Moscow has been taken here as an indication that the administration intends to push rapidly for a SALT agreement, well before the October deadline when the current freeze on offensive weapons expires.

Mr. Warnke's reputation as a dove does not seem unduly to worry the allies. "There may be presidential differences," said one official source. "But we cannot foresee a fundamental change in the substance of the negotiations."

It had been presumed here that the new SALT agreement would sidestep the controversial cruise and backfire questions. The great advantage of a rapid agreement, in some experts' eyes, is that it could do just this, whereas the longer an agreement is delayed, the more the question of new technologies and the difficulty of verification procedures will complicate matters.

### European view differs

The intense controversy raging in Washington over the cruise missile and its possible effect on East-West arms control efforts has reached Europe only in muted form. Governments here recognize that all new weaponry and potential new weaponry complicate long-

term negotiations like SALT. But as one official said somewhat wistfully, "We haven't really focused on how to handle research and development in the context of ongoing negotiations."

The essence of SALT II therefore, is seen as primarily political. SALT II may well represent the end of one phase of superpower arms control negotiations, as some defense experts aver — the phase of limiting countable, verifiable nuclear weapons. Furthermore, from the European perspective, SALT is a negotiation going on exclusively between the two superpowers: it does not directly concern the Europeans.

But an early agreement on SALT could in turn improve the atmosphere for long-stalled talks aimed at mutual force reductions in Central Europe — the so-called MBFR talks, which resumed in Vienna early this month.

MBFR talks do directly concern major European allies, with the exception of France, which refuses to participate. MBFR talks go to the heart of American and European concern about the Soviet Union.

Why, the allies ask, if Moscow really wants detente, does it continue a qualitative and quantitative buildup in Central Europe of military forces which are already much more numerous than those of the Western allies? Why does it resist force reductions which would bring East-West forces, at least in Central Europe, closer to equality?

A SALT II agreement could turn the spotlight on MBFR, there to highlight new Moscow's basic dilemma: detente, with the economic and political benefits flowing therefrom, or a military buildup sufficient to alarm all the Western allies. It cannot indefinitely have both.

## \*Saudis rush cheaper oil

About 55 percent of Saudi oil must move out of Ras Tanura in the Persian Gulf, where tanker jetties are sometimes buffeted by winter storms. This kingdom, which holds about one-quarter of the world's oil reserves, actually can produce only as much as it moves out to customers.

Sheikh Yamani reaffirmed Saudi intentions to expand production, but he quoted an earlier statement by the Saudi Foreign Minister, Prince Faisal bin Saud, that "demand by customers will determine the decision on actual production."

### Contract switching

On the assumption that as much as 20 percent more of the cheaper Saudi oil becomes available, world oil buyers have been reducing purchase contracts from Iran, Kuwait, and

other OPEC members who raised their prices 10 percent.

"Producer governments," said Sheikh Yamani, "have made reductions [in production] purely on a decision of buyers. Weather did influence exports elsewhere, too, though not as much as at Ras Tanura," Sheikh Yamani said that so far producers' prices on the world market had not increased even by the 10 percent the OPEC "hawks" had decreed.

Recently, Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates (UAE), which follows Saudi price policies, rejected the Qatar oil minister's proposal for an OPEC compromise to end the present two-tier price system. This proposal would have raised Saudi and UAE oil to 10 percent, while cutting out the additional 5 percent increase of the "hawks" scheduled in July.

### Emergency meeting sought

Qatar, Kuwait, and other OPEC members indicated they want a new emergency OPEC meeting before the next scheduled one in July to end the price split. "I see no indication of a need for a new conference, but anything can happen," Sheikh Yamani said.

The Saudi Oil Minister said that the total take-over of operations here of the Arabian-American Oil Company (Aramco) was close to completion and "we are now writing the legal language of the agreements." He said, "We feel no pressure about hurrying on this because the agreements will be retroactive to Jan. 1, 1975."

Under the new arrangements, Aramco is expected to become an operator working for the Saudi Government for fixed fees in return for guaranteed long-term oil supplies.

### Reports denied

Sheikh Yamani denied published reports that Saudi Arabia had directed the four U.S. "parent" companies of Aramco to sell extra Saudi oil to certain picked: British, French, and Italian oil firms.

"We did give Aramco specific instructions to sell the additional oil to old customers in the same percentages they bought before. We ordered elaborate audit procedures to make sure customers pay no higher price," he said. "Of course, we do have the right to tell Aramco where to sell the oil they can't absorb themselves — after all, it is our oil — but so far we haven't done so."

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# economics

## Money in a mess: bold new world system to the rescue

By Jeremiah Novak  
Special to  
The Christian Science Monitor

In July, 1944, venerable brilliant British economist John Maynard Keynes and a younger American colleague, equally brilliant, strolled over the grounds of the resort hotel at Bretton Woods, New Hampshire, explaining to reporters the basics of an about-to-be-born international economic system.

Ironically neither Keynes, who died three years later, nor colleague Harry Dexter White, who committed suicide in 1948 after being charged with treason, lived to see the fruits of their labor — a new and revolutionary economic system known as Bretton Woods.

For the system they had begun to piece together in 1942 was to result, over the 27 years of its existence, in a truly altered international economic picture: a world without empires, a world of free trade and nondiscriminatory terms, and an era of material prosperity for greater than any the world had ever known.

But Bretton Woods died in 1971, and until now nothing has taken its place.

Today a new crop of economists, working in an organization known as the Trilateral Commission, is on the verge of creating a new international economic system, one designed by men as brilliant as Keynes and White. Their names are not as well known, but these modern thinkers are as important to our age as Keynes and White were to theirs.

Moreover these economists, like their World War II counterparts, are working closely with high government officials, in this case President Jimmy Carter and Vice-President Walter Mondale. And what is now being discussed at the highest levels of government, in both the United States and abroad, is the creation of a new world economic system — a system that will affect jobs in America and elsewhere, the prices consumers pay, and the freedom of individuals, corporations, and nations to enter into a truly planetary economic system. Indeed, many observers see the advent of the Carter administration and what is now being called the "Trilateral" cabinet, as the harbinger of this new era.

But just as in 1944 many asked what Bretton Woods was, today the questions being raised are: Who are these Trilateral men? What are they doing? Why do we need a renovated world economic system? What is Carter up to? Why is he calling for an economic summit with leaders of world governments?

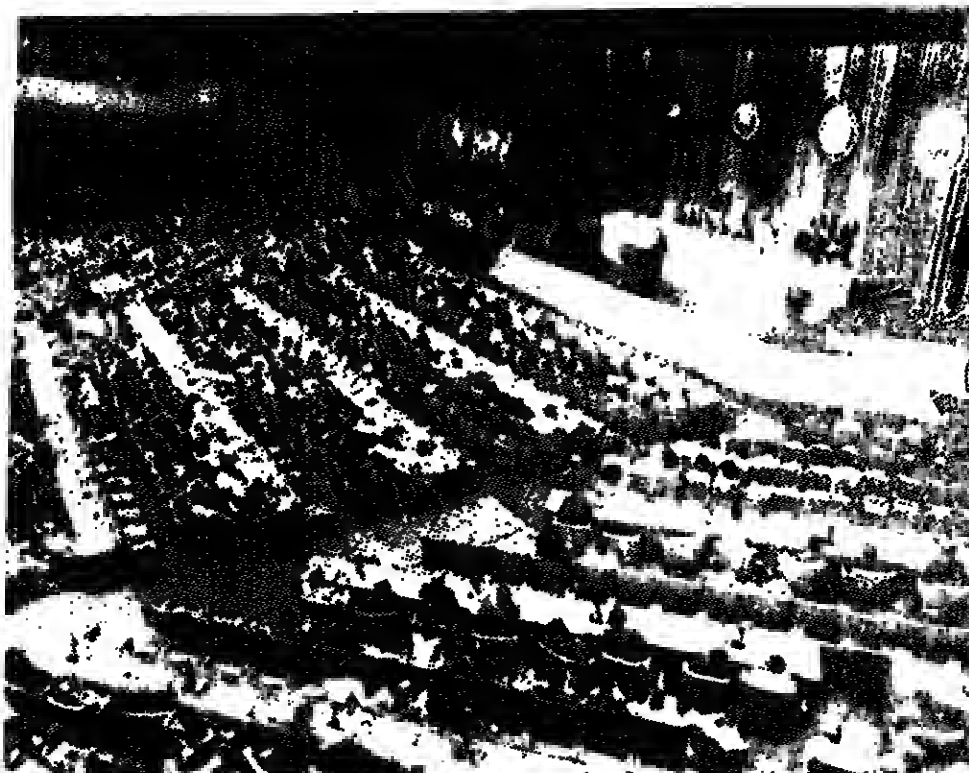
The overall answer is that the world economic system has been ailing for years, that even the rich nations are suffering, and that to restore the economies of the West to full health the remains of the Bretton Woods system must be overhauled. To see what this entails, it is necessary to review the years since 1944 to understand what the Carter team is up to.

In the dark days of World War II, the U.S. Government, in league with the British Government, in the persons of men whose names are almost forgotten, devised a plan to regulate postwar trade between nations. Men such as Eddie Bernstein, Will Clayton, John Maynard Keynes, and Harry Dexter White created a new system unlike any that had gone before.

They created at Bretton Woods the framework of the three major world economic institutions: the International Monetary Fund (IMF), the World Bank, and the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), the institutions which, through their operations, would make possible the postwar trade boom.

Essentially the institutions were created to replace the trading practices of the pre-war period, when the empires of Britain, Portugal, France, Holland, and the United States controlled most world trade by posing imperial tariffs within their empires. These tariffs made it difficult for other nations to sell to countries within the imperial bloc. Seeing that the imperial system could not survive in the postwar era, the architects of Bretton Woods insisted that all empires give up their imperial preferences. The major break came in 1943 when, in exchange for Lend-Lease, Britain, the largest empire, gave up its restrictive trade practices. This paved the way for a new structure.

In many ways, the Bretton Woods agree-



Joint World Bank and IMF meeting in the Philippines, October, 1976. AP photo

International Monetary Fund and World Bank — key to overhaul of world trade

ments were responsible for the end of imperialism because without imperial preferences, the benefits of empire no longer existed. And the end of empires made possible the rise of 80 new nations and an era of unprecedented international free trade.

To regulate trade and eliminate discriminatory tariffs, the British and Americans called for the creation of an international trade organization which emerged in 1949 as GATT. The IMF was established to help nations adjust to free trade by providing balance-of-payments financial assistance. And the World Bank was set up to facilitate the movement of capital to war-torn Europe and developing countries.

In the following three decades the IMF, the World Bank, and GATT became the pillars of free nondiscriminatory trade. During this period international exports grew from nearly zero at war's end to over \$400 billion, and allowed nations such as Hong Kong, South Korea, and Brazil to achieve economic growth rates of over 10 percent a year.

To assure a stable free-trade system, the IMF established fixed exchange rates: all currencies were valued in terms of fixed parities with the U.S. dollar, which itself was pegged to gold.

But the Bretton Woods system devised by Keynes and White collapsed in 1971, when the U.S. unilaterally devalued the dollar and erected barriers to trade by putting a 10 percent surcharge on imports.

These policies of the "Nixon shock" years destroyed the cooperative nature of the Bretton Woods system and effectively killed it. And although attempts were made to patch the system, these too collapsed when the Smithsonian Agreements of late 1971 failed to restore fixed exchange rates.

As a result, exchange rates fluctuated, and nations began to erect tariff barriers and to restrict imports — a situation that became still worse when the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) restricted exports and finally destroyed the underlying principle of free trade.

Since 1971 the world economy has been wracked by trade wars, such as Japan's restriction of imports, and fluctuating exchange rates, such as Britain's falling pound.

In 1973, a group of businessmen, under the leadership of David Rockefeller, set out to restore the principles of free trade and stable exchange rates. The members of this group came from Europe, North America, and Japan (the Trilateral area) — from countries which together represent 70 percent of world trade and are the world's most developed countries. They formed an organization called the Trilateral Commission.

Its membership roster reads like a "Who's Who" in business, labor, and government. There are 1. W. Abel and Leonard Woodcock from the

unions; David Rockefeller of Chase Manhattan and his colleagues from Bank of America; executives of multinational firms such as the Bendix Corporation, Hewlett-Packard, Time-Life, and similar organizations in Europe and Japan.

And then there are Jimmy Carter and his closest aides — Walter Mondale, Cyrus Vance, Richard Blumenthal, Harold Brown, Michael Cooper, Fred Bergsten, and Zbigniew Brzezinski — all of whom are in the present administration, all of whom are members of the Trilateral Commission.

It is because Carter now is President that the ideas of the commission are important — because the members of the commission are working to implement their program. Indeed, Richard Cooper, the new Assistant Secretary of State, traveled to Japan on Jan. 10, to put the finishing touches on a final paper which explains the total outline of their plans.

In essence, the commission has devised a plan to totally renovate GATT, the IMF, and the World Bank. The plan would create a world economic system far different from that at Bretton Woods.

The commission has published 13 pamphlets detailing the proposed system: a new IMF, a new General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, a new General Agreement on Investment, and a new role for the World Bank. Moreover, the commission's scholars call for the creation of new institutions that would regulate resources in the sea, at the poles, and in space. And they call for a new Trilateral Committee that would coordinate the economic policies of Europe, Japan, and the U.S. — to ensure that the industrial nations work together in the new system.

At the heart of the proposal is the restoration of free, nondiscriminatory access to resources and markets. Thus, a renovated General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade would outlaw export controls, such as the OPEC embargo on oil shipments in 1973.

To support free trade, the commission calls for a new IMF, which would function like the Federal Reserve System, but on a larger scale.

To do this, a new currency called "Bancor" would be established. Like the Special Drawing Rights of the IMF, this currency would replace gold and the dollar as the world monetary unit. All currencies would be fixed in terms of Bancor, so that at some future date even travelers' checks and all export-import transactions would be calculated in terms of Bancor.

The idea for Bancor is not new. Keynes suggested it in 1944, but it was felt then that the world was not ready for it. Today key Carter administration officials view Bancor as essential to the functioning of a new economic system.

The new IMF would also be a "banker of last resort," capable of helping national central banks and multinational banks in times of distress.

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# children

## The clown: a walking, talking, one-ring circus

By Gene Langley

The young man in the green and white striped shirt juggled some colored balls, ignoring the one that bounced into the next room. John Townsen was at it again — performing in the world of the clown.

His audience this afternoon was select — just one. Mr. He was visiting the Monitor offices to talk about the publication of his new book, "Clowns" (Hawthorn Books, Inc., N.Y., \$14.95), and he turned them, for an hour, into a one-ring circus.

"Interest in clowns is growing," he says. "More and more people want to learn about clowning." "Clowns" is all about this happy streak in humanity that has always been with us — time, geography, wars, and rumors of wars notwithstanding.

If you are too serious with a look about clowns, you're probably not a very good clown, and if you laugh and clown around all the time you're not a very good writer.

But John Townsen has juggled his way through his book with a good balance of scholarship and fun.

One early clown, according to author Townsen, billed himself as "Prime Minister, and Juggler General to the King, whose Premacy, railroads and Faceline extraordinary will occupy the intervals between the Arts." And from those good old days when clowns talked, he quotes a few lines, circa 1850:

Where can a man buy a cap for his knee?  
Or a key to the lock of his hair?  
Who travels the bridge of his nose?  
Can he sit in the shade of the palm of his hand?

Clowns don't speak today — except through movement and expression. They are mime or, perhaps, method actors.

In fact, it was after an early career as a child actor that Mr. Townsen came into clowning. He was at New York University in 1973 when he was selected as one of 45 out of 4,000 applicants to attend Ringling Brothers and Barnum and Bailey Circus's clown school in Venice, Florida.

This humor and his love of clowning developed into a desire to catalog the men and events that have shaped clowning's past.

So much popular history starts with the Greeks and quickly leads to Chicago, or somewhere. So it is with clowning.



John Townsen: 'Interest in clowns is growing'

Mr. Townsen says there were important clowns and acrobats in the Roman states. They were called "deikelists," which means, "those who put on plays."

And he talks at some length in his book about the Asian traditions of clowning, from the Hindu clown Vidusaka, whose name means "one given to abuse," to the Chinese theater, where the lowliest character (the clown) spoke in the vernacular of the common people to help the audience to understand the goings on.

The more grand characters spoke properly. The traditional Chinese clowns included a wide range of types — the dandy, the lazy man, and the country yokel.

In Burmese "spirit plays," clowns performed in major roles with freedom to improvise. And in contemporary Asian drama, it is this same freedom that enables the clowns. In the context of the play, to comment on social problems.

Clowns clowning all through the Middle Ages, through the Italian commedia dell'arte, as well as in the French and English equestrian shows, which developed into the circus.

(That "fellow of little jest, of most excellent fancy," Yorick, to quote Hamlet's description, might have been Richard Threlton, an early English clown. He wore a buttoned cap, country boots, russet jerkin, all topped off with self-assured homespun wisdom.)

Even the Indians on the American continent found a place for clowns.

The 16th President of the U.S., Abraham Lincoln, liked to laugh. But how amused he was that his clown friend, Dan Rice, made much more money clowning than Lincoln did as President, we don't know.

Dan Rice was one of the great clowns of the 19th century. A jack-of-all-circus-trades who at times earned \$1,000 a week, he had some outstanding costumes, one of which became the model for Uncle Sam.

A clown's costume, including his made-up face, is his trademark. And Mr. Townsen relaxed into his makeup for our photograph: some white around the eyes, red for the cheeks, special black lines to accent.

"It's harder to draw on the face than on a white flat paper," he said, by way of rebuke, I guess, to those of us who keep our drawing pretty much to flat surfaces. I had noticed right away his very active face, and I was glad I was not drawing on it.

As he worked on this mobile surface, he talked about his rapport with children, as well as with people of all ages: "Good work appeals to everyone — the intimacy, the aliveness, the here-and-now instant fun."

With partner Fred Yockels Mr. Townsen entertains in schools and teaches clowning in the New York state university system. He talks about this in "Clowns."

All sorts of interesting illustrations help his book along.

Photographs tell us so much about their period. These old clowns are barely standing still; they are "on" — waiting in bait the ringmaster and the audience once again.

I did not know that the three-ring circus is an American invention (if not an improvement), and that all the old circuses were one-ring, as are those in Europe and Russia today. The latter is much the best arrangement, I think, especially after having had my office turned into one by a working clown.

Later, as John Townsen was cleaning off his makeup with olive oil ("much the best"), I thought I'd try to be a bit scholarly myself and ask him what makes us laugh.

I liked his answer: The clown face brightens, he dropped a ball on his foot and made a silly alibi.

I laughed as I looked longingly at his makeup kit.

Mr. Langley has an abiding interest in things humorous, but he puts his clownishness on paper, as a Monitor staff artist.



## How to put a smile on a stone face

By Judith Helmund

Here's a project that's easy and fun, yet the things you make you can tuck away in your "treasure chest" for gifts.

You may already have collected some interesting rocks during your summer holiday. If not you can probably find some easily. Look for especially smooth rocks with interesting shapes; rounded ones are good, too.

You will need:

Rocks  
Acrylic paints (or use tempera paint and shellac the finished product)  
Small brushes  
White glue

Newspapers to cover your work surface

Let your imagination tell you how to decorate each rock. First be sure it's clean and dry. Then decide whether it makes you think of an animal, a flower shape, or whether it would look best with a design painted on it. Smaller rocks may be glued to larger ones to make heads, feet, etc.

One of my favorite gifts from a five-year-old is a large round rock painted bright yellow all over with a "smile" face painted on it in black. That rock has held the papers on my desk for five years, and I still think of the little boy who gave it to me every time I see it.

Sign your work with your name or initials, then let your design dry thoroughly.

Use yarn scraps or buttons to add detail.

Trash Can Toys and Games, by Leonard Tudd. London: Penguin Books.

Clotheshop dolls are nothing new, nor are paper-bag masks or folded-paper hats, but some of the buildings and such made with paper containers are quite inventive. In the "eleventh" section there is an Alice in Wonderland doll and a White Rabbit. A cork parachute and a variety of arling tricks make use of these materials.

Jars and bottles are recycled into bottle gardens, a game timer, and a water truck. Plastic containers are used to create a bank, plastic people, and a space station. Tin cans make walkie-talkies and a "returning can" trick.







## Kremlin heir apparent: Ukrainian Andrei Kirilenko



TASS

By David K. Willis

Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Moscow — As television lights glinted from his gray hair and the gold medal on his dark jacket, the man whom President Jimmy Carter may one day face as Leonid Brezhnev's successor adjusted his old-fashioned rimless glasses and launched into a speech at a recent mass meeting in Moscow.

The speech was an important one for the Kremlin (honoring Chilean Communist leader Luis Corvalan, for whose release from jail Moscow is taking most of the credit). By delivering it, Andrei P. Kirilenko appeared to be deputizing for Mr. Brezhnev, thus underscoring his role as heir apparent.

And yet, like most other Kremlin leaders, he is little known to the outside world. He is thought to be careful, cautious, understated. He has traveled often (to Europe, Latin America, and the Middle East, for example), but never to the United States. The main influences in his life appear to have been aviation engineering, the Communist Party itself, and Mr. Brezhnev, with whom he is said to have close personal ties that go back 30 years or more.

If he does succeed Mr. Brezhnev, who is three months younger, many Western analysts expect him to be a "stopgap" leader rather than a man for the long term. He would probably favor the broad lines of Mr. Brezhnev's own policies. These would include détente with the United States as the Kremlin defines it — talks on arms control and the hope of more trade and exchanges of various kinds, but sustained ideological competition around the world.

**Little to draw from**  
It is difficult to draw an accurate picture of Mr. Kirilenko. Little is known of his private life. He is not often seen in public. Some observers consulted for this article who have lived in Moscow for 30 years say they have never met him in person. He is reported to have a wife, a son, and a daughter.

One of the few stories about him testifies to his determination: As a younger man he apparently had a poor speaking style. He would often pause and use the word "znachit," the Russian equivalent of "you know . . ." or "well . . ." But he must have worked hard and long to improve; today he speaks quickly and accurately.

Mr. Kirilenko is the son of an artisan. He was born in the village of Alekseyovskaya (then in the Ukraine, now in the Russian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic) Sept. 8, 1906. He went to a trade school, learned to be an electrician, then studied at an aviation institute. In the late 1940s he

worked as an aircraft design engineer before switching to full-time work for the Communist Party just before World War II.

He is thought to have been unconnected with the purges and repressions of the Stalin era, and is said still to regard Stalin as a major historical figure.

During the war he served in the same 18th Army in the south as Mr. Brezhnev, then was assigned to political overseeing in the aircraft industry.

After the war his career remained tied to Mr. Brezhnev's. In 1950 he succeeded Mr. Brezhnev as head of the local party organization in Dnepropetrovsk in the Ukraine — the area where Mr. Brezhnev was born and which was his early power base. In 1955 he took over the Sverdlovsk region for seven years.

Mr. Kirilenko finally rose to candidate (alternate) membership of the ruling Politburo in 1957, but in 1961 he was mysteriously dropped. Six months later Nikita Khrushchev reinstated him — not just as an alternate but as a full member. Details are unknown. It could be that Mr. Brezhnev interceded for him.

### Policy plus practice

Today he is one of the handful of leaders who serve both in the Politburo and in the party Secretariat.

He is considered a low-key but efficient administrator, a generalist rather than a specialist tied to any one area. Usually he has substituted for Mr. Brezhnev when the latter has been out of action.

Mr. Kirilenko was given special treatment on his 70th birthday, including an extremely favorable review of his collected works in Pravda, the Communist Party newspaper (which treasured his broad experience), and a second "Hero of Socialist Labor" medal (highest civilian award in the nation).

In his acceptance speech for the medal, he seemed to some analysts to be citing his qualifications for succeeding Mr. Brezhnev: "Of the 46 years of my membership in our party," he said, "I have been engaged in party work for 38 of them, including the war years. All these years, wherever I was and with whom ever I was, I have always devoted my strength, experience, and knowledge to serving my party and people."

He also praised Mr. Brezhnev in terms even warmer than usual, calling him "vozhd," or chief, a term rarely used since Stalin's day.

And in a widely quoted remark that might have been intended for himself as well as for his leader, he said that it is "good" that in the Soviet Union, 70 "is only considered middle age."

# AFTER BREZHNEV —WHO?

Will the man who eventually succeeds Soviet party leader Leonid Brezhnev be a trim, former aircraft engineer from the Ukraine, who looks remarkably like a typical U.S. executive?

And will he be followed by a sleek, Great Russian, considerably younger, who is a specialist in grain?

Although nothing can be certain, these are the best estimates so far of a number of Kremlin-watchers. Yet, as they look at the man President Carter may have to face, Leonid Brezhnev, now 70 but still dominant, should step down. He is at both potential successors.

## Man for the future: grain-grower Fyodor Kulakov



TASS

Moscow — He was seated, tall and impassive, on the dais in the second row, behind Premier Alexei Kosygin, when the ruling Politburo made one of its rare public appearances at the session of the Supreme Soviet (legislature) last October.

He was again close at hand when Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev received another medal and an embossed sword for his 70th birthday Dec. 19, standing just behind Mr. Brezhnev's left elbow.

And one day, a number of Western Kremlin-watchers believe, this same Russian, with a distinctively broad face and a full head of hair, may step forward into Mr. Brezhnev's shoes as leader of the Communist Party (and thus of the country).

He is Fyodor D. Kulakov, a generation younger than Mr. Brezhnev and the other top leaders today. Fifty-nine on Feb. 2, he is the second-youngest man on the Politburo (the youngest is Grigori Romanov, Leningrad party chief, who will be 54 on Feb. 7). But he is the youngest to serve simultaneously on the Politburo and the body that carries out its decisions, the party Secretariat.

### Seasoning in agriculture

Like the immediate Kremlin heir apparent, Andrei Kirilenko, Mr. Kulakov has never been to the United States. Nor is much known about him. The kind of leader he might be is still speculation.

His main experience appears to have been in domestic affairs in general and in agriculture in particular. He is thought to be close to Mr. Brezhnev.

Western diplomats who have met him say he is poised in the company of foreigners and carries a sense of presence and assurance. Some see in him the type of Russian (as distinct from Ukrainian) leader that the Politburo might well turn to after Mr. Brezhnev and Mr. Kirilenko, who are both from the Ukraine.

On foreign affairs, Mr. Kulakov seems to be close to the Brezhnev line when he speaks in public — such as a fairly routine address he gave on the eve of the most recent Nov. 7 anniversary of the Bolshevik Revolution in 1917. He was chosen to represent the Soviet Union at two recent — and to Moscow, important — party congresses, in Bulgaria and Mongolia. Both are loyal allies.

### Post-Stalin rise

He remains one of the few Soviet leaders (Mr. Romanov is another) to have made his career in the post-Stalin era.

Married with a son and two daughters, Mr. Kulakov was born in 1918 to a rural family in Fytil, now Lugovsk, in the big-

gest republic in the Soviet Union — the Russian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic (R.S.F.S.R.).

He has risen to the Politburo through his expertise on the farm, as an agronomist, in a land where farming is much more difficult and complex than in the United States because of cooler weather, poorer soil, and a lack of investment capital in the past.

In 1950 he became chairman of a regional committee, but on the government rather than the party side. (Usually the road to the top here is through the party ranks.) In 1955 he was appointed deputy minister for agriculture in the R.S.F.S.R.; two years later he doggedly won a degree from an agricultural institute, by mail, at the age of 39.

### Breadbasket bureau

In 1959 he rose to be Minister of Grain Products in the R.S.F.S.R. (which produces the biggest harvest of all the republics). Finally he obtained the proper party credentials by becoming party chief of the Stavropol provincial committee in the northern Caucasus in 1960.

Four years later, after apparently impressing his superiors, he came to Moscow as chief of the Central Committee's agricultural department dealing with the republics. In one more year he had risen to the rank of full secretary, in charge of all agricultural policy for the party (and thus of supervising the minister of agriculture on the government side).

Lifted to the Politburo in 1971, presumably by, or with the concurrence of, Mr. Brezhnev himself, he continued in his Secretariat post. He presided over the excellent harvest of 1973 — and rode out the storm over the disastrous crop of 1975. The man to suffer was the then Agriculture Minister Dimitri Polyansky, who lost his post.

### Wide horizons

Last year Mr. Kulakov relinquished his agricultural seat on the Secretariat. He now is thought to be a generalist, as is Mr. Kirilenko. Analysts here took this as an upgrading, leaving him free to gain experience in wider fields.

If, in fact, he does succeed to the leadership anytime soon, he would be the first of the post-Stalin younger generation to make it. For years Washington analysts have been arguing whether this would help turn the Soviet Union into a society less afraid of the West, and thus more ready for détente — or into one that is more isolationist, proud, and chauvinistic.

The answers will have to wait. So, for the moment, will Mr. Kulakov.

D. K. W.



Brezhnev — Soviet leader — addressing Supreme Soviet.

TASS from Soviet



## Why Finns frown on devaluation

By David R. Francis

Matti Kiihinen, marketing director of a Finnish conglomerate corporation, Rauma-Repola, was grumbling about the high rate of inflation in his northern country. "We are always meeting situations," he said, "where we have overpriced ourselves. In many places we are 20 or 30 percent too high."

That's a common complaint heard among Finnish businessmen these days. It has led to a continuing debate as to whether or not the markka, or "Finnmark," should be devalued. A similar discussion is under way in neighboring Sweden, where inflation also has increased at a faster pace than average among the industrial powers in recent years.

At present the Finnmark is pegged to a basket of currencies belonging in Finland's major trading partners. In American money, the Finnmark is worth a bit more than a quarter.

Devaluation, of course, would make Finnish exports more competitive in price in world markets. But there is much reluctance among the Finns, even among exporters, to see their currency downgraded.

There are several reasons for this reluctance, some of them shared by other nations that have let prices run up too far:

1. Devaluation is not a real cure for inflation. That requires domestic fiscal and monetary stringency.

Commented Dr. Raimo Ilaskivi, managing director of the Finnish Bankers' Association: "Devaluation should not be taken as the beginning of a new broad road."

Right now, Finnish industry and labor are engaged in their annual wage negotiations. A devaluation at this moment would mean that the cost of imports would quickly rise. That extra inflation would ensure higher demands by the trade unions.

There is some suspicion here that once these wage negotiations are out of the way, the Bank of Finland may be more open to devaluation.

2. Devaluation would not increase exports that much.

This argument is hard to evaluate. It may have some merit in the wood products industry, which accounts for some 50 percent of Finnish exports. Finland has to remain price competitive in paper, which can be obtained easily from other nations.

Nor would it make much difference in the important trade with the Soviet Union and other Comecon countries. These nations take more than 20 percent of Finnish exports. Most of this trade is conducted on a strictly bilateral, negotiated basis.

But Mr. Kiihinen's remarks about exports of machinery and other metal products would indicate that price is important in that important export sector.

3. Devaluation would increase the burden of Finland's rapidly growing foreign debt.

This foreign debt has risen in the last few years to some



Helsinki

Finns are uncertain whether devaluation would cut inflation

21 percent of gross domestic product. Finnish firms, private and public, and the government have borrowed heavily in U.S. dollars, West German marks, Swiss francs, and some other currencies. If the Finnmark is devalued, the cost of servicing this debt would increase proportionately.

4. Devaluation would boost the rate of inflation in Finland. Imports, which account for some 30 percent of gross domestic product, would automatically cost more.

So far, the Bank of Finland's strategy is to get Finland's rate of inflation back to the average of its customers this year, in the hope of better performance in following years. This, it is thought, would gradually make Finnish goods more competitive.

The success of the strategy, however, depends on management's negotiating very low wage increases for labor. That would be difficult in a country where the Communist and Social Democratic Parties are always competing for influence in the trade unions.

In addition, Finnish workers are always looking with some envy next door at the higher wage levels in prosperous Sweden. Some move across the border.

Nonetheless, the Finnish Employers' Confederation says

any wage increase should be lower than the rise in productivity of labor and that no reckoning of inflation would be made in the wage settlement through indexing for changes in the cost of living.

Another key to success is a high demand for Finnish exports. Finland needs a handsome economic expansion among its customers, especially in West Germany and Sweden, to draw in more Finnish goods and reduce Finland's balance-of-payments deficit.

Even if these conditions for success were met, there is some question as to whether it is too late — whether the Finnmark is already in what economists call a state of "fundamental disequilibrium" because of recent double-digit inflation.

However, the Finnmark is not a reserve currency like the British pound, there is less chance for a run on the Finnmark on exchange markets. Few businessmen hold large amounts of Finnmarks that could be dumped on the market out of fear of devaluation.

However, there is still some question as to the validity of the claim by one high Finnish economic official when he said: "There is still time for us."

## people/places/things

### Don't be afraid of the big bad wolf

By Joyce Roger Wolkoff  
Special to  
The Christian Science Monitor

Montpelier, Vermont

When the guest speaker, veterinarian Charles Berger, walked in with his assistant, the 200 teen-agers in the auditorium of the junior high school gasped. Dr. Berger had come on stage leading a large timber wolf named Farley — and at first glance Farley seemed every bit as ferocious as stories make his kind out to be.

But when the beautiful, silver-furred animal took one look at his audience and cowered behind Dr. Berger's legs, the students sank back with a collective sigh of relief. What followed was the kind of question and answer period likely to occur in any school gathering with a less forbidding guest: Can you train him? Does he live in your house? What foods does he eat? Would he hurt a human being?

"There's never been a documented case of a healthy wolf killing a human being in North America," Dr. Berger told the students. He said that wolves are extremely shy and wary of man.

"Two wolf myths have grown up," he added. "One is the myth of the good wolf who outwitted Romulus and Remus. The other, more prevalent, is the myth of the big bad wolf who tried to eat Little Red Riding Hood."

To dispel the myth of the big bad wolf, Dr. Berger lectures throughout the Northeastern U.S. As he did at the Vermont Junior High school, he brings along one of his two wolves, Farley or Frankie. The idea is to show that while wolves may be big, they certainly are not bad. In fact, the animals are so beautiful and gentle, he says, that most people want to pet them.

"Every breed of dog, from German shepherds to Chihuahuas, is descended from the wolf," says Dr. Berger. "Wolves, coyotes, foxes, and dogs are all members of the same family."

How did he become the guardian of Farley and Frankie?

"My animal clinic in Berkeley, California, dealt with many exotic animals," he explained. "And I was veterinarian for an organization that kept a large collection of wolves."

When he and his wife moved to East Thetford, Vermont, 3½ years ago, they agreed to adopt two wolf puppies born in captivity. Now Dr. Berger uses his wolf friends as lecture associates and research partners. But he strongly opposes keeping wolves (or other wild animals) as pets.

"It's disastrous, horrible — wolves belong in the wild," he says, adding that the animals are so playful they unwittingly shred sweaters and shirts and wreak havoc in a house.

Also wolves must be confined constantly or they will roam; unfortunately, they are nearly impossible to housebreak.

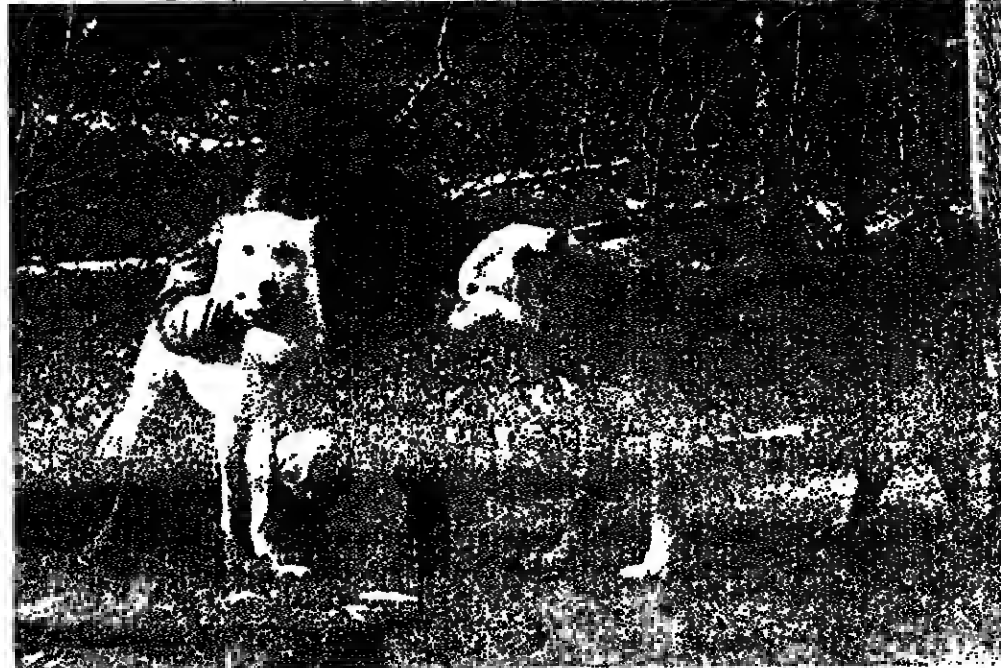
Dr. Berger, born and raised in the concrete canyons of Brooklyn, has always been fascinated by animals. "I knew from the time I was a child that I wanted to work with them," says the black-haired veterinarian, who divides his time between his Vermont home and his California animal clinic.

"Wolves are especially interesting because they're such highly intelligent mammals," he says. "There's no question that wolves have personalities and that they make decisions on the data they perceive."

He notes that wolf packs, generally extended family groups, have a definite social order with a club of dominant and a general — the dominant, or "alpha," wolf.

"Wolves have a complex hunting society," he explains, adding: "They're very expressive animals and communicate with each other mainly through body postures — dominant or submissive looks, raised ears, tail positions all carry a message — and that helps keep the pack members at peace with one another."

Once, wolves roamed through North America, Europe, and Asia. Now they live only in Asia and the northernmost regions of North America.



By Richard Wolkoff

Charles Berger: While wolves may be big, they certainly are not bad

"Less than 1,000 wolves live in the contiguous United States, mostly in Minnesota," says Dr. Berger. He sees little hope of reintroducing wolves into their former territories.

"Wolves need a tremendous area — nine square miles per wolf under the best of circumstances," he says. "And when hunting and trapping are allowed, wolves won't survive because there's too much temptation to kill them."

Why has man become an enemy of the wolf? "If you're sitting around a campfire at night with wolves howling in the distance, it's spooky. That could easily lead people to fear the wolf," says Dr. Berger.

Not all people fear or hate wolves though, he said. Eskimos, who regard them highly, have a saying: "The wolf keeps the caribou strong." It means wolves kill the old and the weak. Blackfoot Indians slept on wolf skins, hoping to absorb the animal's strength and stamina.

"But farmers dislike the wolf because they see him as a threat to their livestock," says the veterinarian. Wolves feed primarily on

large herbivores, such as deer, moose, and caribou, although they also eat mice, birds, and rabbits.

To give teen-agers a firsthand look at wolf country, Dr. Berger conducts a seven-week summer tour to Alaska.

"We begin in northern Vermont and drive up through Canada," he explains. "The tour's aim is to provide young people with a better understanding of the North American ecosystem — and the wolf is an important citizen of that ecosystem."

"On previous tours, we've heard the wolves howl and have seen their tracks, but so far I've never been able to show the kids a wild wolf," he says, adding that many trappers who are life-long residents of the north woods have never seen a wolf.

Thus, Farley and Frankie have become important ambassadors to people from wolves. As a seventh grader put it after one of Dr. Berger's school appearances with Farley: "Wait until I tell my mother I petted a real, live wolf!"

## France's consumer minister

Christiane Scrivener protects her public

By Margarete de Miraval  
Special to  
The Christian Science Monitor

Paris

Madame le Ministre and her son are equally involved in finance — high and low — from billions down to the price of the cheapest tin can. They attended Harvard Business School together in 1972 and 1973, but those "golden school days" back in Boston are now far behind.

Noel Scrivener works for a bank in New York City while his mother, named to one of the highest Cabinet posts in France just one year ago, has been shaking things up around here since her appointment as Minister of Consumer Affairs.

Christiane Scrivener resembles an impeccably groomed director of some couture house rather than the prototype of a top ranking economist or the classic intellectual who generally turns out in horn-rimmed spectacles, baggy skirt, and baggy stockings.

She laughs when interviewers try to compare her to Ralph Nader and immediately starts to explain the difference; how France is one step ahead of the United States; that Mr. Nader's primary role is to defend the consumer with a control of existing products, while all Gaul is steaming ahead on new legislation and updating old laws.



Madame Christiane Scrivener

Realistically, Madame Scrivener acknowledges that many areas of commerce and industry here are in need of certain reforms, and her office, attached to the Ministry of Finance, works in close coordination with the Ministries of Health, Industry, and Agriculture. On the other hand, she maintains that the French consumer is among the best protected in the world, and points out that while more than 2,000 food colorings have been accorded the

U.S. Government's official seal of approval, less than 300 are authorized in France. (However, the discrepancy in these statistics could be attributed to the comparative size of the two countries, remembering that France fits easily within the boundaries of Texas.)

### Maintaining prices

Madame Scrivener feels that in maintaining prices at a reasonable level neither the quantity nor quality of the product should be sacrificed. She notes that since the three-month price freeze was lifted the first of this year the reduction to the TVA (value added tax) by 2.4 percent may make up for any retail price increase. Finally, it is the government that is the loser as it is estimated the reduction of the TVA from 20 to 17.6 percent will cost the French regime approximately \$1.7 billion this year.

During the annual January promotions of household items in all the department stores every price-tag had been crossed out in red ink to underline the reduction. Since 1972 it has been the law to post all prices in a clearly visible manner. In many of the luxury shops, however, price-tags are discreetly tucked into the cuff of a mink coat, and the diamond tiaras in jewelers' windows on the Rue de la Paix remain unmarked.

### Credit arrangements

A voluntary lowering of retail price is a rare occurrence to the land of the Latins, but it

worked to advantage a few months ago for one small Parisian grocer. The merchant had stocked up on a poor brand of mustard and was stuck with a couple of unsold cases. Since the Occupation in World War II and the black market that flourished at the time, the price skyrockets on any item that is hard to come by. This shrewd neighborhood grocer attacked all his bottles of unsavory mustard into a pyramid in the tiny shop window, lettered: a sign reducing the price by a few centimes, and firmly announced he would ration each customer to

just one bottle. The mustard was sold out by noon.

Credit arrangements and after-sales guarantees come under close scrutiny. Although French commerce is not based on credit to the same extent it is in the United States, statistics show that half the cars are currently purchased on the down-payment plan, as are 45 percent of the television sets.

Legal contracts and insurance policies are likewise under Madame Scrivener's jurisdiction, especially during the peak summer holiday season. In 1976 the Ministry inaugurated a nationwide campaign baptized "Operation Vacation" based on a clever slogan with the play on words in French: "Vacances sans surprise... vacances sans surprise." Almost 2,000 sources throughout the country were available to register complaints of every description from a leaky faucet in a boarding house to the sale of a tin can on which the final date for consumption was overdue.

People in the French provinces seem to need more help than do urbanites. The former may occasionally be rooked on one of his rare visits to Paris, but the Parisian more often lands in some sort of minor trouble when migrating from home base for his annual August holidays. One vast center located at Rennes, a large town in Brittany, meddles disputes in six major French departments by mail. The aggrieved consumer has little trouble remembering the postal address: Post Box 5000, Rennes.

Madame Scrivener insists that it is equally as important to educate the public as it is to protect them. A specialized publication called simply "50 Millions" (titled for the estimated number of adult consumers in France) and frequent television spots simultaneously inform and amuse. One of the funniest recent cartoons shows a somewhat bewildered woman in the drugstore clutching a bottle of egg shampoo and crowned with a nest of live baby birds in her hair. The caption reads: "Monsieur your eggs were not fresh."

## Birthrate spoils Latin-American hopes for economic recovery

By James Nelson Goodsell  
Latin America correspondent of  
The Christian Science Monitor

Juan Pueblo, Latin America's average man, would be better off today if population growth in the region was lower.

That is the main conclusion of a number of recent economic studies of Latin America, together with a country-by-country analysis of the hemisphere's economic performance in 1976.

During the past year, the area made a fairly good recovery from 1975's poor performance, the worst economic year since World War II, but soaring birthrates in 15 Latin-American countries all but wiped out the effect of the recovery.

"There are simply too many of us," commented a Mexican economist. He says greater efforts at population planning are "the only solution if we are not to be always impoverished."

Although final figures on economic performance in 1976 are yet to be tabulated, reliable estimates for the year suggest an economic growth rate of 4.2 percent for the region overall, together with a 2.9 percent population increase. That results in a 1.3 percent growth rate per capita.

Such an increase is modest. Measured against the per capita increase in the United States (5.2 percent in 1976), the Latin-American improvement suggests just how far the area lags behind the industrialized world. The

U.S. population increase in 1976 was a mere 1 percent.

For the Juan Pueblos of Latin America, the 1976 statistics mean a few more pesos (or cruzeiros or quetzales or soles or bolivianos) than they had a year ago, but they are only marginally better off.

Moreover, on a country-by-country basis, the situation looks bleaker. In some countries the Juan Pueblos have slid backward as economic growth rates failed to keep up with population growth rates.

Mexico had an economic growth rate of 3 percent; its population increase was also 3 percent.

It is worth noting that it makes little difference whether the country has a conservative or liberal, rightist or leftist government. Almost all suffer from inflation, unemployment, and debts brought on by too much domestic spending and too many foreign loans. Austerity appears the order of the next few years.

Statistics, even those dealing with population, tend to be mere abstractions until viewed against the slums of a Latin-American city where children in tattered clothes play in a brickish pond or adults without work idly along a dockfront.

Latin-American cities themselves are growing so fast that they are taxing government ability to supply necessary services. The two biggest, Mexico City and Sao Paulo, can expect more than 20 million people by 1995, making the pair the most populous cities in the world.

Are there any bright spots or hopeful trends

in Latin America's economic picture? The answer is a qualified yes:

- Improving economic growth rates are expected for 1977 and 1978.
- New sources of raw materials and lower prices for these materials are on the horizon.

But measured against this latter hope is a lack of oil. Latin America's largest oil producer, Brazil, produces only 20 percent of its consumer oil consumption, and domestic production is petering out within a decade.

A few samples of individual countries' performance are reflective of overall trends:

Chile is making an economic recovery after suffering a 14.7 percent decline in growth rates in 1975, the nation registered a modest 5 percent increase last year. Although it still has a long way to go to reach early 1970 levels, its population increase of only 1.5 percent should help.

Cuba is suffering from an economic downturn, partly the result of drought, which has hurt agricultural expectations. Going against the area trends of improvement in 1976, the country slipped from a 6 percent increase in 1975 to a 4 percent last year. Its population growth is 1.4 percent, somewhat below the area average.

Venezuela, with the highest per capita income in Latin America (\$1,500 compared with \$700 in the United States), improved its performance in 1976, largely because of oil. It still suffers from poor income distribution despite the statistically good picture for the nation.

### Foreign exchange cross-rates

By reading across this table of last Tuesday's mid-day inter-bank foreign exchange rates, one can find the value of the major currencies in the national currencies of each of the following financial centers. These rates do not take into account bank service charges. (C) = commercial rate.

	U.S. dollar	British pound	German mark	French franc	Dutch guilder	Belgian franc	Swiss franc
New York	1.00	1.74	1.48	16.63	2.36	33.33	2.00
London	58.32	1.00	0.85	10.36	1.46	21.36	1.33
Frankfurt	2.125	4.130	1.00	16.63	2.36	33.33	2.00
Paris	4.902	9.529	2.861	1.00	1.922	33.33	1.376
Amsterdam	2.522	4.326	1.046	5.071	0.6811	1.00	1.4722
Braunschweig	35.973	63.443	15.354	7.439	14.605	1.00	1.4722
Zurich	2.512	4.306	1.041	5.057	0.6792	1.00	1.4722

The following are U.S. dollar values only: Argentine peso: .0024; Australian dollar: 1.0685; Danish kroner: .1635; Italian lira: .00133; Japanese yen: .003488; New Zealand dollar: .9225; South African rand: 1.5600.

Source: First National Bank of Boston, Boston



## home

## Sweet yams: colorful addition to dinner table

By Phyllis Itanes  
Food editor of  
The Christian Science Monitor

If you are looking for a colorful, reasonably priced, plentiful, naturally sweet vegetable, yams might be the answer. When shopping, choose clean, smooth, and well-shaped yams that are firm, dry, bright, and fresh looking. They should be handled carefully for they bruise easily. A dry, unrefrigerated bin is best for storage.

## Helpful equivalents

When you're cooking with yams, these measurements might help. Two medium-sized fresh yams equal approximately 1½ cups cooked, mashed yams, and 1-pound can of yams yields approximately 4 cups mashed yams. Two and one-half pounds of fresh yams equals 3 1-pound cans of yams.

In the curing process, yams are kept in storage at the proper temperature and humidity for a given period of time. This special care means the yams become sweeter, and they can be marketed over a longer period of time.

Cooked yam casseroles and dishes freeze well. Prepare several yam casseroles at a time and freeze, or bake whole yams, package well, and freeze. The baked yams may be thawed as needed, peeled, and used as desired.

## Plain Baked Yams

Wash and trim yams. Dry well, then grease with shortening. Arrange on baking sheet or foil. Bake in moderate oven (350 degrees F.) about 45 to 50 minutes, for medium yams. A yam is done when it is soft. For faster baking, parboil 15 minutes. (Other recipes suggest higher baking temperatures and shorter cooking time. Yams are not as sensitive to cooking

temperatures as some foods. They can be baked while the oven is being used for other foods needing different heat.

## Boiled yams

The easiest way to boil yams is with the skins on. Wash and trim yams, allowing 1 medium yam for a serving. Place in boiling, salted water to cover. Cover pan and boil 20 to 30 minutes. Drain and peel. Cut large yams in half to save cooking time.

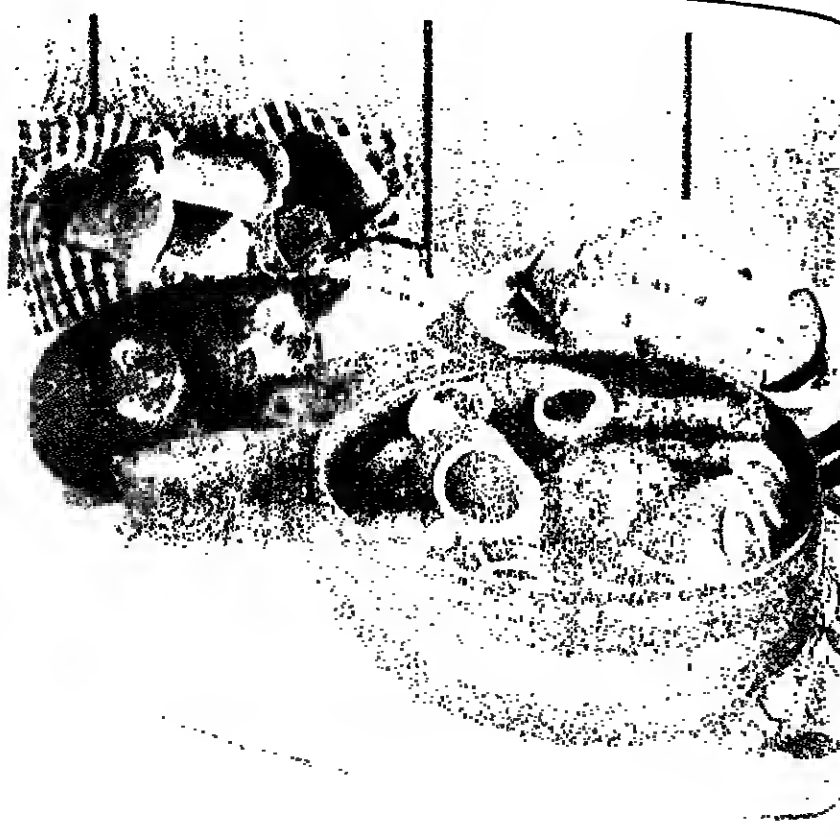
## Orange Glazed Yams

Cook, peel, and cut 2 pounds of yams and place in greased baking pans. Blend ½ cup orange juice and 3 tablespoons corn syrup and pour over "sweets." Sprinkle with grated orange peel. Bake at 350 degrees F. about 20 minutes. Yields 6 servings.

## Yam and Chicken Casserole

4 medium-sized yams  
¼ cup flour  
1 teaspoon salt  
Few grains pepper  
1 chicken (about 2½ pounds) quartered  
2 tablespoons butter or margarine  
1 medium-sized onion, sliced  
1 green pepper, cut into strips  
1 cup fresh orange juice  
1 chicken bouillon cube  
½ teaspoon ginger

Cook yams in covered saucepan in small amount boiling water 30 minutes. Drain. Par-boil enough to handle. Cut yams in half lengthwise; set aside. Combine flour, salt, and pepper. Coat chicken with flour mixture. Melt butter or margarine in ovenproof casserole. Brown chicken on all sides. Remove chicken from casserole. Add onion and green pepper to drippings in casserole. Sauté 5 minutes. Stir in remaining ingredients. Blend well. Arrange



Yam and chicken casserole — a hearty main course

chicken and yams in casserole. Cover and bake in 350 degree F. oven about 1 hour. Makes 4 servings.

## And for a side dish:

## Molded Waldorf Salad

1 package (3-ounces) lemon-flavored gelatin  
1 cup boiling water  
½ cup cold water  
1 tablespoon fresh lemon juice  
¼ cup mayonnaise  
¼ cup sour cream  
2 cups sliced unpeeled apples

Do not eat gelatin in hot water. To cold water and lemon juice. Combine with gelatin mixture. Stir until mixture is dissolved. Pour into mold. Chill overnight. Serve garnished with apple wedges. Makes 4 servings.

## Luxurious house plants from throw-away pits and pieces

By Dina Trites  
Written for  
The Christian Science Monitor

Luscious houseplants can sprout from junk. Grown from seeds and pits and pieces of fruit you consume and discard all the time — avocado, grapefruit, kumquat, lemon, mango, orange, pineapple, and yam — these plants will turn a bleak city apartment into a botanical wonderland.

All you need pay for is the soil. You plant the seeds and pits and watch them sprout and spread into marvelously unique plants. While these plants do not bear fruit when grown indoors, they do outgrow the specialized houseplants available from plant emporiums.

The yam, for example, will grow into a large green foliage plant within six weeks. Often, it multiplies in size overnight. Your new plant collection calls for a hearty appetite for fruit. The potting mixture should contain two parts potting soil, one part humus, a half cup vermiculite per plant pot, and a handful of sharp sand in the pot when planting citrus fruit seeds. Containers can be 6 to 8 inches in diameter.

Un glazed clay pots are the best containers; however, almost any container will do for these agreeable plants. Just punch drainage holes in the bottom and place a shallow layer

of coarse gravel, pebbles, or broken crockery over the holes.

Start several plants of a kind simultaneously as insurance. One or two seeds may suffer failure, but the blight rarely extends beyond four. Moreover, observing the differences in sprouting speed, growing rates, water requirements, and root and stem sizes will sensitize you to the plants' needs and provide a knowledge base for future endeavors.

Once rooted, place these plants in sunny locations away from fans, air conditioners, and drafts. Water thoroughly two to three times a week — either in the morning or the evening.

Feed your plants regularly, once a month in the spring and summer and once every two months in the winter and fall, switching fertilizers frequently in order to compensate for the differences among various brands.

Remember that all plants grow toward the light. Therefore, turn your plants from time to time to keep their growth erect.

Group the plants. They enjoy each other's company and when together increase the humidity in their environment.

Always experiment. What you may lose in plants you gain in knowledge and experience. It's not that difficult to devour another grapefruit, is it?

## AVOCADO:

Consume a ripe avocado and save the pit.

Wash it in tepid water, removing any left-over flesh, allow it to dry overnight.

Peel off the brown outer layer, and using a razor blade cut off a quarter of the pit from each end.

Drive four toothpicks into the pit two-thirds of the way up toward the narrow end, and suspend it over a jar full of lukewarm water, broad end down; about 1½ inches of pit should be in the water.

Change the water every second week, or, instead, add a few grains of charcoal to the water to act as a filter.

Place in a warm dark location — closet, kitchen cabinet, basement — and wait three weeks to two months for a show of root and stem.

Keep up the water level by adding tepid water whenever necessary to keep the water at its original mark; the bottom of the pit must be covered by water at all times.

When the stem reaches 7 inches, cut it in half with a sharp blade, and return the pit to its place (in water).

In two weeks, remove the toothpicks, or break them at the side of the pit if you can't dislodge them.

Fill a container with drainage material and potting-soil mix and plant one-half of the pit, narrow end up.

Water thoroughly. Cut back and pinch often; at each season's start and close, snip off the tip of each shoot. Repot to the next size container each spring for the next four years.

## MANGO:

Following your feast save the pod and wash it in warm water, cleaning off leftover flesh; allow it to dry for three days.

Cut the pod open and remove the seed. Put four toothpicks into the slender upper half and suspend in water, wide end down, avocado-style.

Treat as you would an avocado. When the stem is 4 to 5 inches tall, plant it. Water thoroughly.

Repot each spring for two consecutive years; or to avoid repotting, both avocado and mango may be grown in water perpetually, following directions for growing the yam. Do not, however, attempt to grow the same pit in both mediums — water and soil — once the

plant has matured. The root system in each medium differs.

## YAM:

Do not ravage your yam; the whole is your seed.

Place it in tepid water; dry with a towel. Cut off one-third of the yam at the stem and treat as an avocado; cut and down water; plant when roots reach two inches.

Do not repot, or you can leave in water the rest of its life — six months to two years. Feed it regularly by adding water.

Keep adding water twice a week; this demands a great deal of water because of rapid growth rate.

## PINEAPPLE:

Purchase a pineapple that has not yet centered leaves or the total crown rose down to the core.

Loft off its head at about one inch below the crown.

Remove excess fruit and peel off the leaves of the crown; allow to dry overnight.

Add used and washed coffee grounds to soil mix — two tablespoons per container.

Set the pineapple into the soil mix up to its first crown leaves; locate in sunny spot.

Water both the soil and crown frequently. Repot every two years when changing container size — the pineapple grows shallow roots; or follow the first three steps.

Set crown into a container of water in place in semishade.

Maintain the water level — touching lower quarter of the crown. When a strong lower quarter develops, either pot the pineapple or leave it to grow in water, permanently.

GRAPE, GRAPEFRUIT, KUMQUAT, LEMON, ORANGE:

Purchase ripe fruit and save the seeds. Rinse seeds in warm water and allow to dry.

Bury seeds, 15 to 20 in a container, about one inch below the top soil, and water thoroughly.

Place in a sunny location and water. Shoots are 6 inches tall, then relocate to sunny window.

Give the grape vines a stake to climb and prune the vines seasonally. Repot to the next-sized container every two years.

## science

## Hearing is — of course — seeing!

By Robert C. Cowen  
Staff writer of  
The Christian Science Monitor

According to one adage, seeing is believing. Now it seems it may be hearing too.

Harry McGurk and John MacDonaid of the University of Surrey (England), have found that what we see a person saying, especially with the lips, influences what we hear as much as does the sound that comes into our ears. This doesn't mean you have to look at someone to know what they're saying. But, if you are looking at them, hearing becomes a composite process both of seeing and of processing sound.

Furthermore, if someone artificially mixes things up so you see a movie of a person saying one thing while you hear a sound track saying something else, you may hear a third thing that wasn't being said at all. This is no mere confusion. It is a definite illusion as strong and recurring as the visual illusion that the moon looks bigger when near the horizon than when high in the sky.

There is a striking illustration that there's more to the spoken word than meets the ear. As a generally, this is common knowledge. Body language, dress, preconceptions of the other person, differences of social or occupational rank all moderate the dictionary meaning of words and the nuances of pronunciation.

Some of this is cultural and specific to a given language, as are the gestures which give colorful point to communication between Italians. Other aspects seem deeply inherent in the human species, bridging all cultural barriers, as do many facial expressions. Linguists McGurk and MacDonaid may have discovered one of these.

Describing their findings in the journal, *Nature*, they explain they made a film of a woman saying four simple syllables — ba, da, ka, and pa. They then mixed up the sounds and lip movements to give various mismatches and tried these on both children and adults. All heard the sounds correctly when not looking, but made significant errors when they both saw the film and heard the mismatched sound track.

Sometimes "ba" became "da", for example. Sometimes listeners heard such things as "bagba" or "gaba" which weren't mouthed or broadcast at all.

The researchers call these illusions "powerful." Although they knew what was going on, they themselves experienced the illusions repeatedly. "By merely closing the eyes," they report, "a previously heard 'da' becomes 'ba' only to revert to 'da' when the eyes open again."

However, the scientists admit they don't yet understand what is happening. Nevertheless, their findings do remind us that we still have much to learn about what governs communication, or lack of it, between people.

## A decade to edit Einstein's papers

By Stewart Dill McBride  
Staff writer of  
The Christian Science Monitor

It took a committee of leading science historians six years to locate a man with the talent of Dr. John J. Stachel. I sympathize: I had an appointment with this Boston University physicist and was only one block from his office, but it took me a long half hour to track him down.

Finding the scientist who will spend the next decade of his life editing the voluminous papers of the late Dr. Albert Einstein is no easy task.

Dr. Stachel never met Einstein and only began to study relativity theory shortly after Einstein's death in 1955. Since then, though, Dr. Stachel has become one of the nation's leading authorities on Einstein's life and scientific research.

"I'm interested in the philosophical foundations of Einstein's work and share a lot of his social concerns, his pacifism, attitudes toward socialism and nuclear weapons," says Dr. Stachel, tossing back a can of gray-black beer. "You must understand," he adds with a grin, "when talking about Einstein and me, we're comparing great things and small."

The Einstein archives contain letters, manuscripts, and notebooks which bear on such a range of subjects as the source of his creative genius, his childhood, his pacifism, his attitude toward religion, and his relativity theory which revolutionized modern science. When published by the Princeton University Press, the papers are expected to fill 15 to 20 volumes. The entire project could cost millions of dollars.

"Einstein revolutionized our concept of time and space," says Dr. Stachel. "Prior to him, physicists had relied on the Newtonian model of the universe, which wasn't much more than an elaborate version of common sense. Einstein's relativity theory was as revolutionary as the theory of evolution, which overturned the belief that species were given and fixed from the beginning of time."

Newtonian physics held that time and space were a structure independent of energy and matter and of each other, a framework much like a stage that doesn't change with the plays that are performed on it, he says. Comedy, tragedy, or performed in different languages.

Einstein's general theory of relativity held that time and space are directly affected by energy and matter and that (using the stage-play metaphor) the nature of the (time, space) stage is changed with the nature of the play.

"If Einstein's discoveries had been just philosophical points he was raising, nobody would have taken him seriously; but he showed that his theories could be put to the test," Dr. Stachel.

In fact, it was the first testing of Einstein's theory that catapulted this universal genius into a position of international acclaim.



Dr. Albert Einstein, 1950

"In awe of the lawful running of the cosmos"

In 1914, the German Government was preparing to send a team of scientists in the Ukraine to test Einstein's new theory and his prediction that during a solar eclipse light rays are bent in a gravitational field. World War I broke out, however, and it was not until 1919 that Einstein's findings were verified by a British expedition in Africa.

"The expedition captured the public's imagination. It was just a few years after a war that had hid Europe white and here was an English scientific team going off to check the theoretical predictions of a German scientist for the advancement of the international cause of science," said Dr. Stachel.

One of Einstein's classmates once commented: "He made no bones about voicing his personal opinions whether they offended or not." Largely self-taught, Einstein was candid in his criticism of education: "It is nothing short of a miracle that modern methods of teaching have not yet entirely strangled the sacred spirit of curiosity and inquiry; for this delicate plant needs freedom no less than stimulation."

Einstein attributed his genius to a creative curiosity which was manifested in early childhood. Says Dr. Stachel, "As a child he constantly wondered what would happen if you chased the light ray, and if you caught it what would it look like. Most children would have thought about something like that for 5 to 10 minutes, but the question captured Einstein's imagination for decades. His genius was in the tenacity with which he thought about a question. It was a productive sense of wonder rather than an idle curiosity."

Shortly after the British expedition confirmed his general theory of relativity, Germany was hit with a revival of right-wing nationalism in the 1920s which led to Adolf Hitler's first coup attempt. Einstein, a Jewish pacifist and proponent of socialism, came under attack. Even his theory of relativity was criti-

## Don't panic over climate

By Robert C. Cowen

If you're worried that human activity may upset the climate, B. J. Mason, head of Britain's Meteorological Office, has a message for you — hang on to your coat. He feels that Earth's climate is so robust, so inherently stable, that people haven't come anywhere near to endangering it yet.

This does not mean there is no reason for long-term concern. The continuing buildup of carbon dioxide, which could gradually warm the atmosphere, does give Dr. Mason pause, for example. But he believes there still is time to study calmly and carefully what is happening and to try to perfect our understanding of what may actually lie ahead.

Making this point in a recent lecture at

Britain's Royal Society, Dr. Mason noted the concern that some meteorologists have felt that man-made dust may contaminate the atmosphere and block incoming sunlight enough to significantly cool Earth. He explained that computer simulations of a dust layer thick enough to block 4 percent of the sunshine had no discernible effect on the lower atmosphere.

Dr. Mason also takes a dim view of moves in the United States to ban certain fluorocarbon propellants in spray cans. He does not feel the danger that these chemicals will destroy ozone in the stratosphere, ozone which filters out dangerous solar ultraviolet rays, to be sufficiently proved to justify such drastic action. Five more years of data gathering and computer studies would give better insight

into what the danger really is with little risk to the ozone layer, he believes.

Dr. Mason is right in detecting a strong degree of alarmism and fear behind the drive to ban the spray cans. This is no way to respond to a situation in which human activity may well affect climate, but in which our greatest need is for a better sense of what actually is happening.

Even the carbon dioxide-caused warming, which many meteorologists now think likely, may not be harmful. Some theorists have forecast it could cause an ice age. Others suggest it might melt the ice caps to flood coastal cities. Wondering what happened last time Earth was 2 to 4 degrees C. warmer than today, William W. Kellogg of the U.S. National Center for Atmospheric Research had taken a look at

that period around 5,000 years ago.

He found rainfall shifted so that subtropical deserts could support farming. Temperate zones had an extra week of growing period. Europe was wetter, Scandinavia drier, and North America had a belt of drier grass lands. Such a shift now might increase the world's agricultural potential.

Dr. Kellogg cautions that carbon dioxide warming may not produce this pattern. We do not know what factors antedated into that period 5,000 years ago. But he does show that a general warming need not necessarily be bad.

As Dr. Mason says, this is no time to panic over climate. It is time, though, to support wide-ranging study to see where we may be heading.

## A tomato chicken to crow about

1 large roasting chicken, quartered  
1 lemon, halved  
6 medium alices hom, sliced  
8 to 10 large tomatoes, peeled  
1 onion, sliced  
1 clove garlic, crushed  
2 teaspoons chopped fresh basil or 1 teaspoon dried basil  
1 good sized fresh green pepper  
2 tablespoons butter, rolled in flour  
½ teaspoon yam  
1 tablespoon salt  
1 teaspoon freshly ground pepper

## MONITOR RECIPE

½ teaspoon Tabasco  
1 cup water  
Cooked rice  
Chopped parsley  
Peel and seed tomatoes; seed and chop pepper. Rub chicken well with lemon. Combine all other ingredients except rice and parsley and place over heat in a saucepan or braising pan. Cover and simmer 20 to 25 minutes to blend flavors. Remove cover, add chicken, and continue simmering until chicken is cooked, but not overcooked.



## arts/books

### 'Rocky' — box-office knockout for writer/actor Sylvester Stallone

By David Sterritt

Movies like "Rocky" happen once in a blue moon.

A young talent shoots from nowhere with an idea and a screenplay. A well-known director agrees to put them on film. The budget is tight, the schedule is speedy, the leading role is played by the same unknown who wrote it.

One watches as skeptically as the finished film unfolds. One sees some flaws, excesses, overstatements. The plot is old-fashioned, and the characters are flyweights — third-rate boxers, hustlers, losers of all kinds.

But soon you notice a special thoughtfulness beneath the sound and fury. You feel a rare energy, a spirit that wants to soar, an undisciplined optimism glinting through these mean lives and sorry situations.

And you see that this is not really a boxing movie, or a street movie or love story or lone-hero saga, though it has elements of all these types and categories. Rather, "Rocky" is a deeply humane look at human nature, a compassionate travelogue through byways of the human condition that many would prefer to ignore. It is also the toughest, most tender, most gripping American movie of the year.

The story is simple, though a few subplots

add some complications. Rocky is a small-time city prizefighter who picks up a few dollars in dingy boxing matches. He also moonlights for a local mobster, though he isn't very good at this since he refuses to hurt anybody. Through the machinations of some cynical businessmen, this unlikely contender gets an impossible shot at the heavyweight championship, in a garish biennial TV spectacular — a once-in-a-lifetime chance not to get rich and famous, or even to win, but just to prove to himself and his girl that he isn't one of life's insects after all.

Though prizefighting is its nominal subject, "Rocky" takes to the ring only in the first and last scenes. The images become brutal near the end — no one could say they glamorize the theory or practice of boxing — yet the aim is not to exploit or titillate, but to find a literal metaphor for the hard mental and physical knocks a man like Rocky takes every day of his life. It is no accident that most of "Rocky" deals with the loving man beneath the boxer — the guy who crazy loves his pet turtles, worries about the shy girl in the pet store, tries to keep a neighborhood kid from hanging out with the wrong crowd.

The story behind "Rocky" is practically as dramatic as the tale on-screen. The script was conceived by Sylvester Stallone during years of trying (and failing) to hit his stride as a stage or movie actor. When United Artists (UA) decided to buy it, Mr. Stallone refused to sell unless he could play the title role. UA agreed, on condition the budget be kept below \$1 million, which is peanuts in today's movie world. Happily, the project landed in the hands of John G. Avildsen, a wildly uneven director with a knack for shoestring shooting, who mustered his resources into a minor movie miracle.

Mr. Stallone's Rocky is as near-perfect a performance as I've seen in years. It is no easy part, this jocular oaf with hard hands, a soft heart, and a love of words mulched only by his lack of anything much to say. Stallone hits scarcely a false note, and deserves every accolade.

Similar praise goes to Burt Young, who devastatingly plays Paulie, an inarticulate misfit with a last-ditch resilience that anyone could envy. Joe Spinell also stands out as the hoodlum Gazzo. Talla Shire starts out too deliberately mousey as Rocky's girlfriend, but comes moving to life as her character unfolds.

Burgess Meredith gives his sturdiest performance in a long time, as an aging coach, and a large supporting cast — including a couple of Stallone family members and a dog named Butkus — backs up these players admirably. Like everything else in "Rocky," they get to us most when we least expect it. They have a sure-fire hit on their hands.



Rocky's girl Adrian (Talla Shire)

### London richer by one museum

By Barbara Nell Hynes  
Special to  
The Christian Science Monitor

Despite Britain's economic doldrums, its culture seems more vigorous than ever. Recently, the new Museum of London, has opened, after 11 years of planning and construction and 19 million in costs.

It is an admirable addition to the capital's already rich supply of museums (there are over one hundred in Greater London). It was designed to illustrate London's life-story, from its beginnings some 250,000 years ago, up to the present day. Its site in the Barbican, overlooks the Roman and medieval walls of the City and is surrounded by modern office and apartment blocks, built after the World War II.

The galleries are arranged so that visitors are led on a journey through London's history up to the present age which is presented as a mixture of modern office blocks and Wren churches, Roman walls, and high lovel walkways. Exhibits are full of drama and atmosphere and at the same time of everyday life in London past and present.

One such display shows the spread of the Great Fire of 1666. A model 17th-century London, quiet and stately, suddenly catches fire. Against the crackling sounds of burning timber and the horses' quick-paced clip-clop along cobbled streets, the voice of the diarist, Samuel Pepys describes the disaster, from its small beginnings in a baker's shop to its final devastation of two-thirds of London.

Less of a show but equally theatrical are such displays as a 18th-century Notting Hill grocer's shop, a pair of elegant Roman dining rooms with a kitchen, fully equipped with the original utensils; or a grim cell from Newgate prison.

The Museum of London is an amalgamation of the London Museum (formerly housed in the Kensington Palace) and the Guildhall Museum, administered by the Corporation of London since 1826. Yet many of the exhibits will be completely new to the public. The museum's board of governors has been appointed by the Prime Minister; the Corporation of the City of London, and the Greater London Council. It is now open to the public from Tuesday through Sunday.



Stallone welcomes Butkus, a present from his girlfriend, in "Rocky"

### 'The week France fell'

The Week France Fell, by  
Nuel Barber. New York:  
Stehm and Day, 321 pp.  
\$10.95. London: Macmillan,  
14.85.

One would think that by this time everything that could be said had already been written about the collapse of France in World War II.

But veteran British newspaper correspondent Nuel Barber has come up with a fresh look at that tragic and humiliating period in French history which draws in the reader from the start.

He does it by retelling the story of "The Week France Fell" on a day-by-day basis. In addition to the memoirs — the letters of the famous — the statesman, diplomats, and military men — Mr. Barber has drawn upon the firsthand

accounts of some of the ordinary people who got caught up in the irretrievable events of that horrendous week. He weaves all the different threads together with consummate skill.

The historic events alive because of people who played a part in them, and the events as they felt that of a historic moment.

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# education

## Brave new student in the same old world

By August Heckscher  
Special to  
The Christian Science Monitor

I was considering recently, how, at a school I have long known, the processes of change are at work, despite the similarity of so many outward things. The students walk a familiar scene and engage in many traditional routines. Yet the pictures in their heads are at odds with the ones I once carried about with me in the same place. I promised somewhat rashly that I would try to articulate this difference in the inner landscape.

Of course their perception of time and place are their own, being characteristic of the children of modernity. Six years once seemed a quite tolerable period to stay at the school, passing from a First Former to a Sixth. Today we have eliminated the first two Forms, and even four years seems to some of the young a disproportionate length of days to remain fixed in one place. Their basic instinct is to move rapidly about. Though I have heard occasionally expressed a fondness for the New Hampshire across on which the school has so long stood, for them all times and all places are equally theirs. They will dress like a Chinese coolie or an Indian Sahib, will study strange lore and talk in the obscurity of old myths; and everything that has ever been, passes in an instant before their eyes.

Amid this contemporaneity of all things, this presence of all times and places, the young at their best possess an extraordinary sense of self. The one sure thing under the caress of worldly sensations becomes the individual psyche, because today's teenagers suffer from an "identity crisis," we may suppose their identity is necessarily confused. On the contrary: they are insistent upon a degree of certainty and concreteness which would have been beyond the expectation of my own generation. We were, if I am not mistaken, happy to go our way without bothering too much what we were, so long as we managed to get our work reasonably done and our games adequately played. Today's young demand much more of themselves in this regard. If they have such frequent crises of identity it is because their precise identity is so very important to them and so carefully cherished when it has been made secure.

The autonomy of the person and the significance of the peer group become, as a result,

paramount in their thought and conduct. We were asking whether the life of the school was too busy. "Am I too busy?" was the reply. Let the school as an institution provide as great a richness as possible in all forms curricular and extra-curricular — it is up to the individual to make his own life by choosing among these and combining them in his particular way. Similarly, the imposition of rules becomes a tricky business where the self has been made so much the center of things.

Endless discussion is a prelude to acceptance of even the most moderate restraints; even then, latitude is expected for those who don't conform. The group tends to judge its peers, and that judgment is affected by the degree to which the individual is hurt or damaged by his departure from the norm. To report as a matter of course an infraction of the rules seems as irrational as if adults were to report to the police every time the formal speed limit were exceeded on the highway.

"What adults don't seem to realize," one student remarked in a discussion of current values, "is how much we young care for each other." A "caring community" is seen as one where the members of the same generation, each sensitive to the uniqueness of his own individuality, preserves the individuality of others.

To a surprising extent old words lose their meaning and old virtues seem to be outmoded. Such concepts as compulsion, struggle, will; such ideals as discipline and even courage become part of a vanished order. I am not sure all this is an improvement, but I have interpreted it properly it is an outlook on life worth respect. The young of today have arrived at their philosophy not without a good deal of inner pain, and as a result of what their elders have brought about in the world — the communications revolution, for example; and the atom bomb which makes all life seem a thing of an instant.

August Heckscher, Litt. D., LL.D., author of "The Public Happiness" and other books, has held such distinguished appointments as Art Commissioner of the City of New York, member of President Kennedy's special commission on the arts, fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences.



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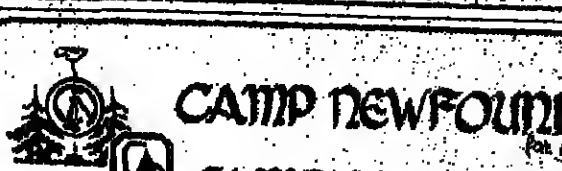
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## Back to ABC

By Brad Knekerhoefer  
Staff correspondent of  
The Christian Science Monitor

Pleasant Hill, California

They came with their sleeping bags and sack lunches, bundled up and prepared to spend the cold night waiting for the school doors to open the next morning.

The several hundred parents who gathered outside the Diablo Vista Elementary School here, late last month were determined to enroll their children in a new "back-to-basics" education program their school district had recently adopted.

They are part of a movement in public schools across the United States, a response to declining scores on standardized tests and

what is perceived by many as the failure (and sometimes high cost) of innovative programs to meet basic educational needs.

The movement has resulted not only in special alternative schools, like the one in this town just east of San Francisco, but a growing influence on public education in general — at both the state and district levels.

The first back-to-basics program was offered in Marin County, north of San Francisco, in 1972. Since then, 22 districts across the U.S. have set up similar schools at the insistence of parents. Dade County, Florida, has 8; Pasadena, California, 4; Philadelphia, 17. At least a dozen other communities are considering such schools and, where they are available, there often are long waiting lists.

By the time registration was complete the next morning in Pleasant Hill, 1,056 students had been signed up for 400 seats in what will

be called "Academics Plus," a program that will stress the "three R's" and include stricter discipline (but no "padding"), frequent grading, more parent involvement, and a dress code. The program will not start until next fall, but already parents are pushing for another, similar alternative school.

Those "basics" schools, which have been operating for at least two years, show marked improvement on test results when compared with local and national norms.

Lewis Walker, principal of the traditionally oriented school in the Charlotte-Mecklenburg, North Carolina, district, reports that tests given at the third- and sixth-grade levels show his pupils scoring higher than all the 64 other elementary schools.

Wallace Clark, a Palo Alto, California, principal says pupils at his Hoover basals alternative school (in operation for three years) have

been progressing in math and reading at twice the national rate.

Officials acknowledge that "highly motivated" parents and students tend to be the ones who sign up and probably would do well in any case. But the results have not gone unnoticed by other parents and — perhaps more important — school boards and professional educators.

A recent report by the American Institutes for research in the Behavioral Sciences (for the U.S. Office of Education) found that such innovations as open classrooms, team teaching, new math, and the use of paraprofessionals, make little difference in student achievement. The three-year study of 30,000 students from nine states concluded that "educational quality is not synonymous with innovation and individualization," and observers feel it will further the back-to-basics trend.

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# French/German

## Editorial

### Le surpeuplement de la terre

Tandis que le président Carter se rapprochait « des gens » dans une causerie télévisée le 2 février, les gens, dans un autre sens, se rapprochaient davantage du point où ils risquent de miner les plans les mieux conçus des chefs d'état presque partout. Non par la révolution, mais par la population.

Au cours de chacune des minutes pendant lesquelles M. Carter a parlé, il est né entre 150 et 200 personnes de plus dans le monde, apportant leur force, leur énergie et leurs talents pour résoudre les problèmes de l'humanité — mais augmentant aussi l'incommensurable entrave ou progrès que constitue la population relativement à ces solutions.

Le président a parlé au cours de l'une des acclamations qui se produisent dans l'attente entre les manchettes de journaux alarmantes et le contentement de soi du public relativement à la difficulté fondamentale que présente la population du monde. Cependant même dans les États-Unis la population a augmenté plus vite que les chiffres officiels ne le montrent. Lorsque l'immigration légale et illégale,

par exemple, est incluse, la croissance est suffisante pour ajouter une nouvelle ville comme Pittsburg (2,5 millions d'habitants) chaque année, ce qui équivaut à doubler la population nationale en moins de 60 ans.

Ce n'est pas une chose nouvelle que les chiffres des pays et des régions du tiers monde, comme l'Amérique latine, continuent à croître à un taux bien plus rapide, en dépit des évaluations récentes de décroissance grâce au contrôle des naissances. Une grande inconnue est le taux actuel de la Chine. Mais la population du monde est aux alentours de 4 milliards. Si elle augmente au taux actuel, d'après les évaluations des préposés à l'environnement, il n'y aura que 180 m<sup>2</sup> de terre arable par personne en l'an 2100. Vers l'an 2500, si la totalité de la terre était divisée, il n'y aurait que 0,10 m<sup>2</sup> environ par personne.

Ce n'est pas simplement une question de nations industrialisées, avec des taux de naissances quelque peu contrôlés, disant aux pays du tiers monde d'avoir moins d'enfants — lesquels

représentent une sécurité pour beaucoup de familles ayant peu d'autres sécurités. On a attiré l'attention du public sur une gamme complète de programmes éducatifs et sociaux pendant l'Année de la population mondiale de 1974, cela devrait être poursuivi.

Il semble clair que, de même que le progrès économique exige le contrôle des naissances, l'impulsion principale du contrôle des naissances est fournie par le progrès économique. A cet égard le nouveau souci des États-Unis n'est pas différent de celui des autres pays industrialisés et de diverses organisations internationales et de diverses organisations internationales et de diverses organisations internationales, savoir diminuer les énormes inégalités dans les normes de vie dans le monde entier.

Mais il est nécessaire que les pays agissent dans leur propre intérêt en cette matière comme cela est indiqué par des chiffres récents. Ceux-ci montrent dans quelle mesure le progrès économique du Mexique a été entravé par une augmentation de la population de 3% égalant une croissance économique de 3%. Le taux de la population

serait encore plus élevé s'il n'était rectifié par l'émigration vers les États-Unis.

L'an dernier, l'Amérique latine de son ensemble, d'après les évaluations, en une augmentation de population de 10 millions, suffisamment pour peupler une autre ville comme New York. Le taux de croissance économique de la région n'est que de 1,3% par an, ce qui est calculé relativement à 2,9% de l'augmentation de la population. Une augmentation continue à même taux signifierait que la population doublerait dans un quart de siècle.

L'Inde est un autre exemple. Les gains économiques ont été faibles, mais qui se trouve en face du besoin de s'occuper de 14 millions de personnes de plus chaque année, la population de l'Australie.

Des études ont été faites. Des rapports ont été publiés. On en sait beaucoup sur ce qui doit être fait. Mais les gens — aussi bien que leurs dirigeants — doivent cultiver le désir de faire ce qui est juste.

## Leitartikel

### Die übervölkerte Erde

Während Präsident Carter am 2. Februar in einem Fernsehgespräch dem Volk näherkam, kam die Bevölkerung der Erde der Verteilung der besten Pläne näher, die von Staatsoberhäuptern fast überall in der Welt entworfen werden — nicht durch Revolution, sondern durch den Bevölkerungswachstum. In jeder Minute, in der Carter sprach, gab es 150 bis 200 mehr Menschen in der Welt; sie bringen ihre Kraft, Energie und Talente mit sich, um die Probleme der Menschheit zu lösen — doch sie tragen auch zu dem Bevölkerungswachstum bei, der den Fortschritt in dieser Richtung ungeheuer hemmt.

Der Präsident sprach, als in dem Auf und Ab besorgniserregender Schlagzeilen und öffentlicher Gleichgültigkeit gegenüber dem Bevölkerungswachstum als einem gravierenden Weltproblem eine Ruhepause eingetreten war. Aber sogar in den Vereinigten Staaten atmet die Bevölkerung schneller an, als aus den offiziellen Zahlen hervorgeht. Wenn z.B. die legalen und illegalen Einwanderer mit einbezogen werden, ist die Zunahme groß genug, um jedes Jahr eine neue Stadt von der Größe Pittsburgs (2,5 Millionen) zu füllen; dies bedeutet, daß in weniger als 60 Jahren die Bevölkerung der USA auf das Doppelte gestiegen sein wird.

Es ist keine Neuigkeit, daß die Zahlen für die Länder der dritten Welt und solcher Gebiete wie Lateinamerika noch immer viel schneller zunehmen, trotz der neuesten Kalkulationen, daß die Bevölkerung aufgrund der Geburtenkontrolle langsamer wachsen würde. Eine große Unbekannte ist die tatsächliche Wachstumsrate in China. Aber die Bevölkerung der Erde beträgt etwas über 4 Milliarden. Wenn sie mit der gegenwärtigen Geschwindigkeit zunimmt, wird es nach der Meinung der Umweltschützer, im Jahre 2100 nur 160 m<sup>2</sup> kulturfähigen Landes pro Person geben. Im Jahre 2500 würden, wenn die gesamte Landmasse aufgeteilt würde, nur noch 0,1 m<sup>2</sup> auf die Person entfallen.

Die Sache ist nicht einfach damit abgetan, daß die industrialisierten Länder, die ihre Geburtenziffer einigermaßen unter Kontrolle haben, zu den Ländern der dritten Welt sagen, sie sollten weniger Kinder haben — sie stellen für viele Familien mit kaum einer anderen Sicherheit eine gewisse Sicherheit dar. Eine ganze Reihe von Programmen auf dem Gebiet der Erziehung und der Sozialpolitik, die dadurch Gewicht bekamen, daß 1974 zum Jahr der Weltbevölkerung erhoben wurde, müssen durchgeführt werden.

Es erscheint klar, daß, ebenso wie wirtschaftlicher Fortschritt eine Einschränkung des Bevölkerungswachstums fordert, die Bevölkerungskontrolle einen bedeutenden Antrieb durch wirtschaftlichen Fortschritt verleiht. Ermöglicht in dieser Hinsicht ist, daß die Vereinigten Staaten sowie andere industrielle Länder und verschiedenen internationalen Organisationen sich erneut damit befassen, wie die großen Unterschiede im Lebensstandard überall in der Welt ausgeglichen werden können.

Daß die Länder jedoch in dieser Angelegenheit in ihrem eigenen Interesse selbst handeln müssen, geht aus kürzlich veröffentlichten Zahlen hervor. Sie zeigen, wie sehr Mexikos wirtschaftlicher Fortschritt durch eine Bevölkerungszunahme von 3 Prozent unterhöht wurde, die dem wirtschaftlichen Wachstum von ebenfalls 3 Prozent gleichkommt. Die Bevölkerungszunahme wäre sogar höher, wenn nicht die Zuwanderung in die Vereinigten Staaten berücksichtigt würde.

Letztes Jahr hatte ganz Lateinamerika schätzungsweise einen Bevölkerungswachstum von 10 Millionen zugenommen, genügend für ein ganzes New York. Die wirtschaftliche Wachstumsrate von 4,3 Prozent wird auf 1 Prozent pro Kopf reduziert, wenn man in Hinblick auf die Bevölkerungszunahme von 2,9 Prozent berechnet wird. Sollte die Bevölkerung weiter in demselben Verhältnis wachsen, würde dies bedeuten, daß in 25 Jahren die Bevölkerung auf das Doppelte ansteigen sein wird.

Ein weiteres Beispiel ist Indien, das wirtschaftlichen Fortschritt erzielt hat, nur um sich vor die Aufgabe zu stellen, zu sehen, jedes Jahr weitere 14 Millionen Menschen (die Einwohnerzahl Australiens) zu versorgen.

Untersuchungen wurden angestellt, die die biblischen Verheißungen bestätigten, daß die Völker, die ihren Willen aufbringen, etwas zu unternehmen.

### The crowding earth

Included, the growth is sufficient to add a new city of Pittsburgh (2.5 million) every year, meaning a doubling of the national population in less than 60 years.

It is no news that the figures for third-world countries and regions, such as Latin America, remain rising at a much faster rate, despite recent estimates of slowing through birth-control efforts. A great unknown is the actual rate in China. But the world population is somewhere more than 4 billion. If it increases at the present rate, according to environmentalists' estimates, there will be only 0.04 acre of arable land per person by the year 2100. By 2500, if the entire land mass were divided up, there would be only 1.13 square feet per person.

It is not simply a matter of the industrialized nations, with birth rates somewhat under control, telling the third-world countries to have

fewer children — who represent security to many families with little other security. A full range of educational and social programs, as dramatized by the World Population Year of 1974, needs to be pursued.

It seems clear that, just as economic progress demands control of population, a chief impetus to population control is provided by economic progress. Heartening in this respect is the new concern by the United States as well as other industrial lands and various international organizations for reducing the vast disparities in living standards around the world.

But the need for countries to act in their own self-interest in this matter is indicated by recent figures. They show how much of Mexico's economic progress has been undercut by a population increase of 3 percent matching an economic growth of 3 percent. The population

rate would be even higher if not adjusted for emigration to the United States.

Last year Latin America as a whole, according to estimates, had a population increase of 10 million, enough for another New York City. The economic growth rate of 4.3 percent is reduced to only 1.3 percent per capita when calculated against the 2.9 percent population increase. Continued growth at the same rate would mean a doubled population in a quarter of a century.

India is another example, where economic gains have been made — only to be counteracted by the need to take care of another 14 million people each year, the population of Australia.

Studies have been made. Reports have been issued. Much is known about what needs to be done. But "the people" as well as their leaders have to develop the will to do something.

# French/German

### Ne redoutez pas l'avenir

[This religious article appears in English on the Home Forum page]

Traduction de l'article religieux paru en anglais sur la page The Home Forum  
(Une traduction française est publiée chaque semaine)

Il y a toujours eu ceux qui ont appréhendé l'avenir avec une certaine mesure de crainte, un sentiment qui les faisait redouter les possibilités d'événements désastreux.

Christ Jésus parla d'une façon vivante de tels sentiments. Il parla, par exemple, d'hommes rendant l'âme de terreur dans l'attente de ce qui surviendra pour la terre. Mais il ajouta, non pas par pitié pour les gens en difficulté mais par compréhension des valeurs et des joies qui résulteraient de la situation qu'il décrivait : « Quand ces choses commenceront à arriver, redressez-vous et levez vos têtes, parce que votre délivrance approche. »

La Science Chrétienne montre clairement et sans un excès d'optimisme malade que nos craintes ne peuvent affaiblir notre existence humaine que dans la mesure où nous ajoutons foi à une erreur. Par peur d'accepter les apparences extérieures comme des réalités fondamentales et spirituelles. Quand nous rendons l'âme de terreur, c'est alors le moment de nous redresser — d'adopter une attitude nouvelle et plus vraie envers la vie.

Nulle crainte, nulle appréhension ne peut nous empêcher d'être conscients que l'homme est l'enfant de Dieu, le reflet

spirituel de celui auquel le Psalmiste s'adressa en chantant : « Les fleuves élèvent, ô Éternel ! les fleuves élèvent leur voix, les fleuves élèvent leurs vagues retentissantes. Plus que la voix des grandes, des puissantes eaux, des flots impétueux de la mer, l'Éternel est puissant dans les lieux célestes. »

Rien ne peut changer le lien qui unit l'homme à Dieu. C'est une condition qui existe ici et maintenant. A aucun moment la Science Chrétienne ne nous dit qu'il faille accepter en souriant les troubles de notre temps. Non, en aucun cas. Mary Baker Eddy, Découvreuse et Fondatrice de la Science Chrétienne, écrit : « Jésus nous enseigna à marcher sur les flots de la matière, en comprenant mortel, et non pas dominé ni aveuglé. Ses enseignements nous ont montrés dans leurs racines. Il exigea un changement de conscience et

d'évidence, et l'effectua au moyen des lois plus élevées de Dieu. »

Rien ne peut mieux nous convaincre individuellement que notre propre démonstration des lois de Dieu, les lois qui sont intactes et opérantes quand nous nous « redressons », quand nous exerçons notre capacité de regarder au-delà de l'évidence matérielle jusqu'à l'être spirituel. Il n'est pas difficile de démontrer ces lois. Ce qui est spirituellement vrai est vrai maintenant et à la portée de notre compréhension. Faites-en l'essai. Regardez au-dessus « de ce qui surviendra pour la terre » et trouvez la présence ininterrompue de Dieu — Dieu qui est Tout et qui a à jamais maintenu Sa création intacte et parfaite. Essayez de vivre dans Son royaume — non pas en ignorant les difficultés du monde, mais en réalisant que ces difficultés ne peuvent être cachées à ceux

qui sont spirituellement vigilants. Vous trouverez alors que la paix que vous avez gagnée joue un rôle vital en établissant la base spirituelle dont le monde a besoin. Votre existence prouvera de façon pratique que votre propre délivrance de la crainte et de l'appréhension fait partie de la guérison du monde, de la guérison du danger qui nous fait face humainement.

\* Luc 21:26, 28; \* Psaume 93:3, 4; \* Unité du Dieu, p. 11.

\* Christian Science prononce « kris-tian » « aen-sien »

La traduction française de l'œuvre d'étude de la Science Chrétienne, « Science et Santé avec la Clé des Écritures » de Mary Baker Eddy, existe avec le texte anglais en regard. On peut l'acheter dans les Salles de Lecture de la Science Chrétienne, ou le commander à Frances C. Carlson, Publisher's Agent, One Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts, U.S.A. 02115.

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### Keine Furcht vor der Zukunft

[This religious article appears in English on the Home Forum page]

Übersetzung des auf der Home-Forum-Seite in englischer Sprache erschienenen religiösen Artikels  
(Eine deutsche Übersetzung wird wöchentlich veröffentlicht)

Es hat schon immer Menschen gegeben, die mit einer gewissen Furcht, mit einem ängstlichen Gefühl, das sich etwas Schlimmes ereignen könnte, der Zukunft entgegenzusehen.

Christus Jesus sprach sehr anschaulich von solchen Gefühlen. Er sagte zum Beispiel: « Die Menschen werden verschmachteten vor Furcht und vor Warten der Dinge, die kommen sollen über die ganze Erde. » Aber er fügte hinzu — und zwar nicht aus Mitleid mit den Menschen, denen es schlecht ging, sondern weil er an die Werte und Freuden dachte, die aus der von ihm beschriebenen Situation gewonnen werden konnten: « Wenn aber dieses anfängt zu geschehen, so sehet auf und erhebet eure Häupter, darum daß sich eure Erlösung naht. »

Die Christliche Wissenschaft zeigt klar und ohne übertriebene, krankhaften Optimismus, daß unsere Ängste unser menschliches Leben nur in dem Maße beeinflussen können, wie wir einem Fehler Glauben schenken — dem Fehler, äußere Erscheinungen als grundlegende und geistige Realitäten anzunehmen. Wenn wir vor Furcht verschmachten, dann ist die Gelegenheit gekommen, aufzusehen, eine neue und mehr der Wahrheit entsprechende Haltung dem Leben gegenüber einzunehmen.

Keine Furcht, kein Schrecken kann uns daran hindern zu erkennen, daß der Mensch das Kind Gottes ist, die geistige Widerspiegelung des einen, zu dem der Psalmist sagte: « Herr, die Wasserströme erheben sich, die Wasserströme heben empör die Wellen; die Wasserwagen im Meer sind groß und brausen mächtig; der Herr aber ist noch größer in der Höhe. »

Nichts kann die Beziehung zwischen Mensch und Gott ändern. Sie ist ein immer gegenwärtiger Zustand. Die Christliche Wissenschaft sagt uns niemals, daß wir mit guter Meise die Probleme unserer Zeit tragen sollen. Ganz und gar nicht. Die Entdeckerin und Gründerin der Christlichen Wissenschaft, Mary Baker Eddy, schreibt: « Jesus lehrte uns, über die Stürme der Materie oder des irdischen Gemüts hinwegzuwandeln, nicht in sie hineinzugehen noch mit ihnen zu trauern. Seine Lehren bieten den Löwen in ihren Höhlen Trotz... Er forderte eine Umwandlung des Bewußtseins und des Augescheins, und er bewirkte diese Umwandlung durch die höheren Gesetze Gottes. »

Nichts kann für den einzelnen von una überzeugender sein als unsere eigene Demonstration der Gesetze Gottes, der Gesetze, die, wie wir feststellen werden, unversiehlbar und wirksam sind, wenn wir « aufsehen », wenn wir uns in unserer Fähigkeit üben, über den materiellen Augen-

schein hinweg auf das geistige Sein zu schauen. Es ist nicht schwer, diese Gesetze zu demonstrieren. Was geistig wahr ist, ist in diesem Augenblick wahr und für uns verständlich. Versuchen Sie es. Sehen Sie über die « Dinge, die kommen sollen über die ganze Erde », hinaus, um die fortwährende Gegenwart Gottes zu finden, der Alles ist und Seine Schöpfung immer unversehrt und vollkommen erhalten hat. Versuchen Sie, in Ihrem Reich zu leben — nicht indem Sie die Probleme der Welt ignorieren, sondern indem Sie sich klarmachen, daß diese Probleme nicht vor den geistig wachen Menschen verborgen können. Sie werden dann feststellen, daß Ihr verdienter Frieden eine wichtige Rolle spielt bei der Schaffung der geistigen Grundlage, die die Welt braucht. Sie werden

den in Ihren eigenen Angelegenheiten praktische Beweise dafür haben, daß Ihre eigene Erlösung von Furcht und Schrecken zur Heilung der Welt beiträgt, zur Beseitigung der Gefahren, denen wir auf menschlicher Ebene begegnen.

\* Lukas 21:26, 28; \* Psaalm 93:3, 4; \* Die Einheit des Gottes, S. 11.

\* Christian Science spricht « kris-tian » « aen-sien »

Die deutsche Übersetzung des Lehrbuchs der Christlichen Wissenschaft, « Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift » von Mary Baker Eddy ist mit dem englischen Text auf der gegenüberliegenden Seite erhältlich. Das Buch kann in den Lesesalzen der Christlichen Wissenschaft gekauft werden oder von Frances C. Carlson, Publisher's Agent, One Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts, U.S.A. 02115.

Anspruch über andere christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache stellt auf Anfrage der Verlag, The Christian Science Publishing Society, One Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts, U.S.A. 02115.



By Peter Main, staff photographer

Beeline to the blossom

## Editorial

While President Carter was getting closer to "the people" Feb. 2 in a televised chat, the people in another sense were getting closer to undermining the best-laid plans of heads of state almost everywhere. Not through revolution. Through population. Every minute Mr. Carter spoke there were from 150 to 200 more people in the world, bringing their strength and energy and talents to solve humanity's problems — but also adding to the immeasurable drag of population on progress toward those solutions.

The President spoke during one of the lulls in the alternation of alarmed headlines and public complacency about population as the world's bottom-line challenge. Yet even in the United States population has been increasing faster than the official figures show. When legal and illegal immigration, for example, are



## A short story in oils

Pride before the fall is tedious; vanity after the fall is just plain boredom. This gymnastics of pride is the theme of "The Aristocrat's Breakfast," a short story in oils painted by the 19th-century Russian artist, A. P. Fedotov.

In what could easily be a scene straight out of a Chekhov short story, an impoverished young aristocrat hides his meagre breakfast from an unidentified figure stationed in the background.

It's not the aristocrat's all-too-human gesture of covering up his ill-begotten breakfast which Fedotov is concerned with, but the consummated instinct to create an elaborate artifice of appearances that intrigues the artist. Indeed, it's not the mysterious background figure who has caught the aristocrat in a shuffle of poses, but Fedotov and his witness, the viewer.

Before us, Fedotov has revealed a man involved in a lifelong career of creating an impression. Surely, from the clues given in this picture, our young aristocrat will never be out of work.

Yet, like his dog, he is all front. His tastes, which run toward silken linings in both his pajamas and his dreams, are hard-pressed in the tattered squalor of his rented room. Obviously, though, he is too busy preserving appearances to notice the indelicate intrusion of reality. He has, after all, spent a rigorous morning inventing spontaneous epigrams which, later in public, he will toss off as lightly, as effortlessly, as he tossed the advertisement for oysters onto the adjacent chair.

Fedotov's aristocrat is a pictorial study of a character-type prevalent in 19th-century Russian fiction, particularly in the works of Chekhov and Gogol: the superfluous man. As his name suggests, this character exists on the thin periphery of his false expectations. With the soul of a will-o'-the-wisp and the constitution of a waterfly in a drought, he is convinced that his talents must not be tested but discovered — and, preferably, by others. Until he is discovered, he lives his life listlessly on his loose-spring sofa, writing his memoirs in the air.

Chekhov even invented a word for the ambience which surrounds these figures. Roughly translated, it means "dressing-gownness," that quality of making one's career out of — and in — a dressing gown. Or, more succinctly, doing nothing with great effort and conviction. Too lazy to be fully dissolute yet vain enough to sustain the impression of suffering, the superfluous man punctuates Russian literature with cries of "I'm so bored."

The response then, as now, to these footnote figures is cries of laughter from the reader. For us the superfluous man is a caress in an absurd mock-heroic poem. Yet for Chekhov and Fedotov, and a generation of 19th-century Russian artists rebelling against the mawkish sentimentality of romanticism, the superfluous man represented a generation of Russians unwilling to accept the necessary advent of realism.

Following the timeless adage that comedy gains easier and swifter access to our hearts than tragedy, Fedotov and Chekhov, masters of satiric detail, paved the way to realism in Russian letters with comic levity. Interestingly enough, it was paintings like "The Aristocrat's Breakfast" and plays like Chekhov's "Ivanov" — warm-up comedy acts, before the serious oeuvre — which caught the diffident attention of a generation who would, only later, hail the piercing realism of Dostoyevsky in literature and Repin in art.

Like Chekhov, Fedotov has managed a deft balance of the tragic and the comic in his work. We are amused by the absurdity of the aristocrat's vanity — its source and its substance. Yet, similarly, we are forcefully struck by the unprofitable seriousness with which he protects and perpetuates it. We laugh at the muse above him whose pedestal is larger than the bust it exalts, but when our mockery has abated, we are left, as Fedotov intended, with contempt for the bankrupt ideals which the aristocrat's romanticism fostered.

Fedotov, like Chekhov, could accurately depict these figures not only because he understood them but, in some serious sense, he also identified with them. Indeed, Fedotov's own career resembles a minor Chekhovian character as Chekhov's life bears a firm likeness to his failed, dispirited anti-heroes.

Fedotov, a disillusioned army officer, took up painting, at the age of 30, much as his aristocrat might take up a serious book: with effort. Fedotov, though, unlike his aristocrat, curbed his impulse to invent stratagems for cultural artifice. Instead, he exposed it, ruthlessly, oxaggenatedly, before a generation of superfluous men in which he included himself.

If we choose to view the small stock of Fedotov's paintings as one-act farces, as he chose to see his own life, we must remember that it is always the banana peel skits which, if you will, go further. Perhaps, because to our laughter over the vanities of others, it is our own — and not another's — foot on that peel.

Alexandra Johnson



"The Aristocrat's Breakfast": Oil on canvas by A. P. Fedotov (1815-1882)

## This is not love

My land, my fire,  
my warm rock,  
my burned-down fields,  
Armenia,  
of hot arteries  
or red copper,  
my thirsty clay,  
my barbaric heat.

Ah, I admit  
this is not love I feel  
It's thirst:  
blood thickened by your sun  
burns and burns.

Armenia,  
my moss, my bed of scarlet  
herbs, my morning glory  
opening in crevices,  
my soft fog,  
sleeping in crevices,  
my blue grief.

Ah, I admit  
this is not love I feel  
It's smoke  
spread on an altar,  
from which rise  
the winds of crisis.

Ah, country of Armenia,  
my peak, my light,  
my ancient snows,  
my maddening snowstorms,  
my white roar,  
I admit this is not love  
I feel, it is that storm  
fearful and terrible  
dashing its head from stone to stone.

Venakn Davlian

Translated from Armenian by Diana Der Hovhannessian

## The stranger who came in from the cold

The early evening air was warm as I turned left, past the military guard box and the uniformed man on duty, and set off along the narrow street. It was like walking on the surface of the moon. I had arrived in Moscow only a few days before and knew no landmarks. Someone had told me there was some kind of park "over there," and that was challenging enough.

Here and there I caught glimpses of a soon-to-be-familiar sight: groups of old people on benches in front of apartment houses at the end of the day; untidy men, but women, bent and worn, five or six at a time, chatting, sitting, listening, watching. Some had husbands killed in World War II, others had left their men at home while taking over the role of provider, going out to work, head shawls and scarves firmly in place, perhaps to sweep the streets with battered brooms. The sight of a band of street cleaners always transfixed me; it was exactly like the pictures I had seen — tableaux from another century. It seemed too typical to be true.

The street, flanked by tall, yellow, somber buildings, finally led to a broader one. On the far side was a ticket booth and a signboard carrying a list of attractions of some kind. Once across the street a man held out a ticket to me and asked a ruble (\$1.37) for it. It seemed a bargain, even if an utterly mysterious one for the ticket itself bore the price of one ruble and fifty kopecks (\$2.05). Intrigued, I gave him a ruble and asked where I should go. The man pointed to some trees.

Behind the trees was a building set in a small park. Circular lights shone from low poles, paths cut through grassy areas, small glass-fronted booths sold food and drink. I walked around the front of the building, so intent that I did not catch the name in neon lights across the top. A woman sat on a small chair outside a series of double doors. I showed her my ticket, expecting her to give further directions.

Instead she nodded, opened the doors, and thrust me inside. And there, to my surprise, I found myself, suddenly in a packed theater, blinking at a stage upon which men in decidedly non-socialistic white ties and tails and

dinner jackets bowed under shining chandeliers to women in the long gowns and jewelry of the Vienna of Franz Lehár. I had stumbled, I realized, into a Russian production of "The Merry Widow."

The audience was enthralled. The men in rough clothes, footlights reflecting from their high Slavic cheekbones, were grinning; the women, inquisitive and eager, were sinking with laughter.

At the interval I went back to the front of the building and read the sign I had missed before: the Moscow State Opera and Theater. Here in the grey capital of socialism, light-footed, romantic operetta flourished.

The mood was festive, the voices loud. I bought a program from an elderly woman at the front. Three performers were listed for each of the main parts; someone had ticked that night's players in pencil. I tried to imagine the time needed to tick every program. Then, I began to examine the handsome facade for more details of the performance, photographs of the sets, perhaps, or of the actors.

On the left side there were photographs, yes, but not of operettas. They were of automobile plants, and cranes, and steel mills, and statistics, under the headline: "Program of production." In the center, between the two front entrances, were more photographs: 20 large faces of military generals under the legend "Glory to the heroes of the great Patriotic War" (the Second World War). Below the faces was the seal of the Russian Socialist Federated Soviet Republic and on it the words "USSR: victory." To the right of the generals was a large, red-lettered sign: "Always on Guard."

The crowd milled around under the displays, eating, drinking, laughing, paying them not the slightest attention. The bell rang. The older couples, the romantic couples, the noisy young men and the groups of teenagers filed back through the doors, past the solemn generals, past the cranes and the production times, to the chandeliers and the gowns and the galaxy of Lehár's Vienna.

I walked home, lost in thought.

David Willis

## The importance of risk

One of the reasons why mature people are apt to learn less than young people is that they are willing to risk less. Learning is a risky business, and they do not like failure. In infancy, when the child is learning at a truly phenomenal rate — a rate he will never again achieve — he is also experiencing a shattering number of failures. Watch him. See the innumerable things he tries and fails. And see how little the failures discourage him. With each year that passes he will be less blithe about failure. By adolescence the willingness of young people to risk failure has diminished greatly. And all too often parents push them further along that road by instilling fear, by punishing failure or by making success seem too precious. By middle age most of us carry in our heads a tremendous catalogue of things we have no intention of trying again because we tried them once and failed — or tried them once and did less well than our self-esteem demanded.

One of the virtues of formal schooling is that it requires the student to test himself in a great variety of activities that are not of his own choosing. But the adult can usually select the kinds of activity on which he allows himself to be tested, and he takes full advantage of that freedom of choice. He tends increasingly to confine himself to the things he does well and to avoid the things in which he has failed or has never tried.

We pay a heavy price for our fear of failure. It is a powerful obstacle to growth. It assures the progressive narrowing of the personality and prevents exploration and experimentation. There is no learning without some difficulty and stumbling. If you want to keep on learning, you must keep on risking failure — all your life. It's as simple as that.

When Max Planck was awarded the Nobel Prize he said:

Looking back . . . over the long and labyrinthine path which finally led to the discovery [of the quantum theory], I am vividly reminded of Goethe's saying that men will always be making mistakes as long as they are striving after something.

John W. Gardner

From "Self-Renewal" © 1963, Harper & Row, a Harper Colophon book.

The Monitor's religious article

## Don't dread the future

There have always been those who looked forward to the future with some degree of fear, a feeling of dread concerning possibilities for disastrous developments.

Christ Jesus spoke quite vividly of such feelings. He spoke, for instance, of "men's hearts failing them for fear, and for looking after those things which are coming on the earth." But he added, not out of pity for people in trouble but out of an understanding of the values and joys to be developed out of the situation he was describing. "When these things begin to come to pass, then look up, and lift up your heads; for your redemption draweth nigh."

Christian Science shows clearly, and without sickly overoptimism, that our fears can affect our human experience only to the extent that we give credence to a mistake — the mistake of accepting outward appearances as basic and spiritual realities. When our hearts fail us for fear, the opportunity is ripe for a looking up — an establishment of a new and truer attitude toward life.

No fear, no dread, can prevent us from realizing that man is the child of God, the spiritual reflection of the one to whom the Psalmist sang, "The floods have lifted up, O Lord, the floods have lifted up their voice; the floods lift up their waves. The Lord on high is mightier than the noise of many waters, yea, than the mighty waves of the sea."

Nothing can change the relationship of man to God. It is a here-and-now condition. At no time does Christian Science tell us that we should "grin and bear" the troubles of our time. Not by any means. The Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, Mary Baker Eddy, writes: "Jesus taught us to walk over, not into or with, the currents of matter, or mortal mind. His teachings beared the lions in their dens. . . . He demanded a change of consciousness and evidence, and effected this change through the higher laws of God."

Nothing can be more convincing to us individually than our own demonstration of the laws of God, the laws we find intact and operative when we "look up," when we exercise our ability to look beyond material evidence to spiritual being. It is not difficult to demonstrate those laws. What is spiritually true is true now and within reach of our un-

derstanding. Try it. Look above the "things which are coming on the earth" to find the continuing presence of God — God, who is All, and who has always maintained His creation intact and perfect. Try living in His kingdom — not by ignoring the troubles of the world, but by realizing that those troubles cannot hide from the spiritually alert. Then you will find that your earned peace is playing its vital part in establishing the spiritual base the world needs. There will be practical evidence in your affairs that your own redemption from fear and dread is part of the healing of the world, part of the cure for the danger that faces us humanly.

\*Luke 21:20, 28; \*\*Psalms 93:3, 4; †Unity of God, p. 11.

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## For my daughter, approaching four

Before you came,  
this house was quiet  
as a carnival midway  
the morning after moving.  
But now,  
you wind up the day.  
A little clock  
with busy hands.

Eleanor Rodman May



# OPINION AND...

## Why Britain yawns over unemployment statistics

By Frsnel Renny  
Special to  
The Christian Science Monitor

London  
In the warehouse of a big London store, an Ecology graduate of the University of East Anglia and a History graduate from Oxford are heaving crates of tourist souvenirs. A friend of theirs from Cambridge University is up front in the store, selling them.

It is hardly what they were qualified for, but at least it puts some money in their pockets, and rather more than they would get from the Social Security. But if they were married men, they might think twice about taking the money. They could get almost as much for doing nothing.

Britain now has over 1.4 million unemployed, and the government frankly admits the figure will go higher. There has been nothing as bad since the 1930s, say the unions: they demand an official program to open jobs up, with a guaranteed minimum for bringing joblessness down.

But if things are so bad, why hasn't there been rioting in the streets, mass demonstrations in Whitehall, a mounting chorus of rage and frustration? In fact there have been some carefully orchestrated parades, but there has been no spontaneous combustion among the great British public. Indifference, not even resignation, marks the general atmosphere.

A large part of the explanation must be the success of the Social Security system in blunting the edge of poverty. Even today's hardship is relatively soft compared with the '20s and '30s.

But there is more to it than that. The fact is that within the high total figure for unemployed (which has almost tripled since 1973) there is a considerable tidal flow of individuals, in and out. The Department of Employment reports that, even with the recent high levels, the numbers leaving the jobless registers every month are more than a quarter of the total on them: about 350,000 people actually finding jobs every month in the depth of last year's recession, compared with 300,000 finding them at the end of 1973, just before the recession began to develop.

Who are the unemployed, then? For a start, 5.8 percent of the British labour force. Over the past 20 years, this figure has gone higher with every recession: when the government talks about halving unemployment, it is still talking about leaving it at double the figure it was in 1955. One reason for this seems to be that, with profits squeezed by taxation, companies are not too keen to increase their wage bills when business does look up.

Another reason could be that workers are much choosier when it comes to looking for a job. Television, advertising, rising standards of

living, and recreation have made them fussier about dirt and awkward hours. The whole concept of special compensation for "unseasoned lumps" would have been inconvertible to the pre-war generation.

In spite of the Employment Department's optimism about the outflow, people are staying unemployed for longer periods than they used to. It has always been the case that people nearing 60 found it hard to get new work; at most one in three of those between 60 and 65 have been out of a job for a year and more.

At the other end of the scale, youngsters are finding it harder to get started. About a third of today's unemployed are under 20. Unlike those graduates in the big store, they may not have the luck to live near a shopping and tourist centre which is always short of staff.

Women are badly off, too. Men used to outnumber women on the jobless registers by five to one; now the ratio is only three to one. It could be that more women now feel the need to put their names down, instead of simply going home to darn socks.

By this reckoning, families have come to depend more upon the wife's earnings as part of its higher standard of living.

A surprising number of the unemployed do not, in fact, register as such — particularly members of immigrant communities who are afraid of officialdom, or don't trust it. It is

very likely that Britain's unemployment is higher than the official figures show: it has been so little more.

Not that people as a whole approve unemployment. It is possible that some of the pain of resentment will burst, for example, the level reaches the possible million.

In the meantime, while hundreds of thousands are looking for jobs — many thousands of them are looking for workers. Low pay, poor prospects of advancement and bad working conditions have driven large numbers of skilled engineers away from the factories, and into better paid, easier jobs, such as driving or hospital portering.

An investigation into this phenomenon by the National Economic Development Office has many complaints from former skilled workers that their skills had been badly neglected. This last complaint may be traceable to recent wage-restraint policies which have narrowed the gap between the skilled and unskilled men.

And the sad thing is that, even if these graduates in the big store do get jobs for which they are qualified, they will probably earn little more than they are getting for being those craves and selling plastic bedsteads to tourists. ...

## What drives us in the red, though it's gold all over?

Melvin Maddocks

The West German auto club, ADAC, which certainly has its own sense of humor, presented a \$20,000 gold Cadillac to Herbert Körner, an otherwise perfectly ordinary working chap, who rents in what is described as a "lower-middle-class neighborhood" of Munich. The idea was to see how people would react to this spectacular exception in the life of a man who had previously putted along as a used-VW type.

Well, the experiment couldn't have been a huge success, if you go in for that kind of success. Superiors in the copany parking lot muttered, according to witnesses:

"What's the world coming to?" Neighbors got all confused and suspicious and downright hostile. Nobody quite knew how to deal with the Körners in a gold Cadillac — except strangers.

The Cadillac-imposters discovered they could park in no-parking zones without getting a ticket. An Alpine resort hotel that declared itself full-up over the phone suddenly found accommodations for the folks who drove up in you-know-what.

And so once more the connection between one's automobile and one's reputation was well-established, and presumably those smug sociologists at the ADAC were able to crow: "It's not who you are, it's what you drive."

This, of course, has become a bromide in the United States where the automobile as a self-image signal ranks second only to hair-style. The car's owner's desire to be mistaken for successful, respectable, sporty — or,

preferably, all three at once — is engineered into the lines, exhaust tone, paint color, and upholstery by designers who know how to put these little things first. We take that much for granted. But there is more.

What the famous fuel-pump crisis of the early '70s taught Americans was just how hopeless, just how frightening their auto-dependency had become. Austere, of-the-psyche, we learned, is the real problem. Americans might be able to do without their beloved wheels on strictly utilitarian grounds. They couldn't live without them as a symbol of freedom, of independence.

Americans simply would not know themselves without their car.

If buying one's first car is an American rite of coming-of-age, losing one's car is like losing one's citizenship.

But enough of the well-known American obsession with the automobile-as-a-mirror. The shocker here is to find the passion so far advanced in Europe. For almost 30 years, we innocent Americans have realized, the European history of wheels has been moving from bicycle to motorcycle to motorcycle with sidecar to small car to bigger small car. But to Cadillacs? To \$20,000 gold Cadillacs?

Under the circumstances it's a relief to report a counter-terring European news item. In the French city of La

Rochelle the mayor, Michel Crépeau, has gone to recent as saying: "When people use the automobile for necessary transportation, this is one thing. But when a man uses it as a sign of social status, that is something else. Then there are also those people who become slaves when they get in their cars."

Invoking as his slogan, "The automobile must be de-sacralized," the mayor has stationed 250 yellow bicycles throughout town to be used as free public transportation by the citizens of La Rochelle. "Allois, enfants..." but only on two wheels. Pledited.

Meanwhile, back on the American turnpike — speed 55 m.p.h., if you believe — it's too late for yellow bicycles. "Yellow? Yellow?" the free-wheeling individualist can be heard to cry. "I'm always busy red. And I demand respect and skill on my saddle. And automobile trans-mission."

As for sources of wealth — something we feel palpably in our chilled bones this winter — our consumptions of gasoline go up. A perverse recklessness seems to have overtaken the American motorist. If this custom-stripped lemming is on his last ride, he's going to make it a big one, as the solitary driver in the six-passenger car.

It's not impossible to cut back on necessities. But how hard it is to give up one's dreams!

For now, all we can ask is that La Rochelle and Europe stand firm. Perhaps the example will take here. Some day. Not too late.

A Monday and Thursday feature by the Monitor's columnist-at-large.

Richard L. Strout

## Cambodia — after the Americans left

Washington  
How far does the United States share responsibility for one of the most complete and merciless terrors in history, the subjugation of Cambodia by the communist Khmer Rouge?

The dreadful story is told in a book condensed in the February Reader's Digest taken from refugees' accounts. The Digest calls it "one of the most chilling" ever to appear in its pages. Part of the article was quoted in The Christian Science Monitor editorial page, Jan. 28. No one can excuse what is happening in Cambodia.

But Americans must ask what part they played in the affair. In 1969 it was a small, verdant country of about 6 million. It lived in a state of inglorious but relatively peaceful political compromise. Prince Norodom Sihanouk had held control 17 years. He kept out of the Vietnamese war by allowing North Vietnamese to use eastern border areas for sanctuaries and a supply route.

Without formal declaration of war or notification

to Congress (the unconstitutional war-making body) Mr. Nixon began secret bombing of Cambodia. North Vietnamese responded by moving deeper into the area. Prince Sihanouk went to Moscow and Peking to ask them to hold back the North Vietnamese; Chou En-lai apparently withheld supplies for a while. In his absence Sihanouk was overthrown by the Lon Nol government.

William Shawcross, correspondent of the Sunday Times of London, in an article in that newspaper in December, traces the story. He is writing a book on the war. The Nixon-Kissinger team supported Lon Nol, he notes, and American aid jumped to \$708.3 million (1974).

Late in April, 1970, Congress and America were startled to learn that 30,000 U.S. and South Vietnamese troops had driven across the Cambodian border. Mr. Nixon hopefully announced that the communist sanctuaries had been destroyed. The only reference to this in the Digest article is that "the 60-day 'limited

invasion' succeeded militarily. However, it served to push the retreating North Vietnamese and Viet Cong even farther into Cambodia. ... A queer kind of victory.

America's bombing went on. The tortured, densely populated country was wracked by B-52s. The U.S. Embassy at Phnom Penh targeted the bombing although Congress had explicitly forbidden the embassy to give military advice. At one point an official cut out, to seal, the pattern of a "box" of bombs and found that virtually nowhere on the map of central Cambodia could bombs be dropped without "boxing" a populated area, Mr. Shawcross notes.

In January, 1973, the Nixon administration reached a supposed settlement with Hanoi, hailed as "peace with honor." It collapsed. On Jan. 30, the White House stopped bombing in Cambodia. On Feb. 8 it resumed.

Shawcross notes that some 500,000 tons of American bombs all told were dropped on a

peasant country that did not even possess an anti-aircraft gun. U.S. Senate investigators concluded half a million Cambodians died. The Reader's Digest article does not mention the bombing; it attributes some 600,000 casualties to "fratricidal war." This is the equivalent, in terms of comparative population, to 15 million Americans.

The administration justified the bombing on the ground that it contained the communist. The same attitude that let a major in a combat case watch a native village bombed and burned in Vietnam and explain, "We had to destroy the town in order to save it."

The U.S. supported the incompetent, corrupt Lon Nol government but its incursion into Cambodia could not keep the regime in power. Ha, fell in April, 1975. At first, peasants welcomed the Khmer Rouge. But the latter practiced a kind of genocide. Population now been reduced to perhaps 5 million in a country of 15 million. One of the world's gentle and afflicted people.

# COMMENTARY

## Who governs Britain? Law — or Parliament?

By Francis Renny

London  
The issues raised in the case of the Post Office boycott are fascinating, if complex.

It all began with the Postal Workers' union, under the benign and far from left-wing Tom Jackson, deciding it would support the World Free Trade Unions' call for a boycott of traffic with South Africa. It would have been of limited duration and, frankly, would not have inconvenienced anyone intolerably.

The union dismissed murmurs that the boycott would have infringed a 270-year-old law against interference with the mails, by saying that was all to do with highwaymen and pirates, not registered trade unionists demonstrating their solidarity with their oppressed black brothers.

Mr. John Gouriet, a leading member of the right-wing Libertarian National Association of Freedom, thought otherwise. Being satisfied that the government was going to do nothing to enforce the laws of good Queen Anne, Mr. Gouriet applied for an injunction to restrain the union from going ahead with the boycott.

And he got it, at least on a temporary basis while the Court of Appeal gave Attorney-General Samuel Silkin time to explain why he, as the state's chief law officer, had not supported the application.

One of the three judges, Lord Justice Law-

ton, observed darkly that he could conceive of many political reasons for the Attorney General had done nothing; but political reasons were not necessarily good legal reasons. There were opposition (political) cries that Mr. Silkin should resign.

Appearing before the court, the Attorney General showed no remorse or humility whatever. Not only was it improper, he argued, for suits like Mr. Gouriet's to be brought without his approval, it was established in law that the Attorney General's discretion to take up or not take up such a case was absolute. And not only had the court itself no power to order him around, it could not even demand what his reasons were, or guess at them.

Unlike the court, the Attorney General had to consider "broader questions of the public interest."

The defendant Mr. Silkin was closely questioned by the judges and subjected to some roasting criticism, but he refused to give way. His sole master was parliament, he told them.

The Court denied that it was trying to usurp the role of parliament, or government, but, said Lord Lawton, a very grave situation had clearly arisen if trade unions were now so far above the law that nobody could, or would, prevent them from committing a criminal offence.

One of the three judges, Lord Justice Law-

ton, observed darkly that he could conceive of many political reasons for the Attorney General had done nothing; but political reasons were not necessarily good legal reasons. There were opposition (political) cries that Mr. Silkin should resign.

Eventually, out came the opinions of the three learned judges. And once again, Mr. Silkin got a roasting, especially from the Master of the Rolls. Said Lord Denning: "When the Attorney General comes, as he does here, and tells us he has a prerogative by which he alone is the one who can say whether the criminal law should be enforced in these courts or not, then I say he has no such prerogative. He has no prerogative to suspend or dispense with the laws of England."

Strong and heady stuff. The assembled reporters of the mass media of Britain rushed out to headline that the judges had slapped down the Attorney General. But had they? Perhaps the assembled reporters should, as Mr. Silkin later suggested, have stayed on a bit longer to hear what the other judges had to say.

The first commentator to read between the lines was the *Guardian's* legal correspondent, Michael Zander. He observed that the other two judges had in fact disagreed with Lord Denning on the Attorney General's discretion — and the majority verdict prevailed. Mr. Silkin had lost three-all on the point of whether

a private citizen could seek a declaration of law, or even an interim injunction.

But he had carried the day on his insistence that he alone could decide whether or not the state should move against an alleged offense. If he didn't want to, he didn't have to.

It was only a matter of hours before the Attorney General's own experts had come to the same joyous conclusion. Mr. Silkin was able to tell the Commons: "I can now say that on the two major constitutional issues involved, the court decided in my favour by two to one."

The situation appears to be now that the courts can hear complaints, but can't do anything much about them if the Attorney General won't help. The really underlying argument in favour of this is, if not outright political, at least commonsensical — the kind of commonsense that allows a jury to let off a man who is almost certainly guilty, but would be better off out of jail than in. Was it really proposed to lock up Tom Jackson and bring the whole union movement up on strike?

But on the other hand, if the Attorney General is answerable only to parliament, and parliament is in the iron grasp of his own party's whips, who (as the old Latin tag has it) is going to watch the watchmen? Labour talk about cutting the judges down to size and closing the House of Lords has a whiff of the one party state.

## Ulster: compromise still a bad word

By Alf McCrory

Belfast  
Seven years is enough — don't make it 8." This plea on fading government posters in Northern Ireland underlines the intractability of trouble in this battered Province as Ulster struggles through its 8th winter of discontent.

And to an Ulsterman like myself returning from overseas nothing much seems to have changed. There is still an air of forbiddance bordering on resignation, and the political clichés sound as barren as ever. All that have changed are the names on the casualty lists.

To return to Ulster is to return to a time capsule marooned where very little illumination penetrates from outside. The Ulster violence is essentially a tight, local affair with its own bizarre rules, its own "It-for-it" killings and its own level of "acceptable violence."

In 1971 Mr. Reginald Maudling, the then British Home Secretary, pledged that the Army would reduce the violence to something which was "acceptable." This provoked widespread protests from people and politicians who argued that there could be no "acceptable" level of violence. Yet six years on, Mr. Maudling's words have a ring of truth.

The statistics of violence seem as inevitable as those for fatalities on the roads.

That is not to deny the courage of the long-suffering people, or the kindness amid the cruelty, or the individuals and groups who have been working steadfastly for peace. But in general many people are opting out by emigrating or by keeping a low profile. There is no effective mass movement to pressure the politicians into coming to a compromise. Compromise for too many people is still a bad word.

The efforts of the Peace Movement have been laudable, and the integrity of its leaders is beyond question. They are fully aware of the need to stimulate cooperation at the grass roots, and they are trying to do this, bit by bit. Yet there is a danger that publicity has given the movement a greater significance than it warrants. Already it has been nominated in West Germany for a Nobel Peace prize, but as one long-term peace worker in Ulster has said, totally without malice, "That is rather like

suggesting an Olympic lap of honor before the race has been won."

To many outsiders the Peace Movement symbolizes Ulster's hopes. But to insiders, the issue appears more appallingly complex, involving the need to formulate some kind of community government, and above all to establish what kind of peace people want.

It is easy to agree that there should be peace, but when the establishment of peace demands hard sacrifices the arguments begin all over again.

Meanwhile the British Government soldiers on, quite literally, in the ostensible hope that something positive will emerge from the mist. Some observers believe that the British intend to withdraw eventually, though there is no hard evidence for this. In fact successive British Ministers have repeated that they will stay as long as the majority in Northern Ireland want them there.

Other observers think that Britain has not so much decided to leave as to refrain from doing anything that would trap it more deeply in the quagmire.

Thus far there have been murmurs about the viability of an Independent Ulster, and parliamentary prisoners in the Maze Prison have pointed out how people of different cultures and of different political aspirations "cling together" in adversity.

But these are straws in the breeze rather than indications of a wind of change.

There is no sign of the emergence of a center party with political muscle, nor does the population in general seem ready to face agonizing political choices such as independence or federalism within Europe or Ireland. At this stage peace without radical change seems incomprehensible.

However, some people behave as if the last few years of violence has not scarred the Province or soured its people. Recently the majority Unionist Party repeated its demand to be allowed to govern Northern Ireland according to a blueprint already rejected by the British. Given this kind of blindness, there seems, no reason why the Ulster stalemate should not continue for years to come.

## Readers write

## In search of news from China and of law for the sea

It has been difficult to find out exactly what has happened in China recently, partly because Western news correspondents receive information only indirectly, but also since Western political values will inevitably color their accounts.

While it would be both unreasonable and unprofitable to ask reporters to divorce themselves from their environment and personal views, I feel the Monitor's high standards have slipped. Articles fail to relate events as they might be viewed in China, but rather see them from an unmistakably Western outlook, with all the political preconceptions that such a view implies.

For example, it is unfortunate that communism has become such an emotive term in the West, associated as it too often is with the worst forms of bureaucratic tyranny. But surely a paper dedicated to an international outlook and aimed at a worldwide readership has great potential for eradicating, rather than exacerbating this type of misconception. Kaele, Staffordshire

Simon C. Leslie

### 'Ocean anarchy'

Having been involved in the Law of the Sea negotiations for several years, I read with great interest your editorial "Who owns the oceans?" I would like to offer two comments. First, you describe unilateral action with respect to ocean space as "virtual ocean anarchy." Anarchy is the absence of any order or lawmaking process. Unilateral actions in the international sphere do not constitute anarchy because they are elements of state practice which contribute to the emergence of rules of customary international law.

For example, United States claims to continental shelf resources initiated by the Truman proclamation of 1945 resulted in less than a decade in the emergence of a customary law rule which has greatly facilitated the exploitation of hydrocarbon resources from submerged lands.

Similarly, claims to extended fishing zones and other competences over ocean space will ultimately evolve into rules of international order. Thus, it seems inappropriate to describe

such claims as "ocean anarchy" without explaining their very constructive role in developing world order.

Second, I concur in your hope that the Law of the Sea Conference can reach agreement on the many agenda items before it. However, we should also make clear that the United States interest in these negotiations is to secure agreement on terms which are favorable to the United States. To that extent, we must carefully consider the concessions required to reach agreement.

Particularly on the seabed mining issue, no agreement may be preferable to an agreement on terms dictated by the underdeveloped countries and for which we are required to make concessions incompatible with our economic system and our national security.

Gary Knight  
Member U.S. Public  
Advisory Committee on the  
Law of the Sea  
Baton Rouge, La.

### Wrong figure

Some months ago Joseph Harsch wrote an article in reply to letters received from white Rhodesians. In this piece Mr. Harsch implied that there were only 100,000 Red Indians in the United States in the beginning of the white man's presence there. But it is a fact that in North America north of the Rio Grande there were a million Red Indians. It is also a fact that by the end of the 19th century there were only 200,000 left and the present Red Indian population is heavily mixed with whites.

P. A. Roberts  
[Editor's note: Mr. Roberts is correct. The figure should have been 1,000,000 Indians. The 100,000 figure was a typographical error.]

We invite readers' letters for this column. Of course we cannot answer every one, and some are condensed before publication, but thoughtful comments are welcome. Letters should be addressed to: The Christian Science Monitor, International Edition, One Norway Street, Boston, MA 02115.